WATCHES.

many enquiries for a Stem Winding and
at could be relied upon, sufficiently attractive for
ld sell at a price low enough to come within the
ans to carry a correct time-keeper, but
of their purchasing a high priced watch. After
ican Manufacture and not finding a watch that
to look over foreign markets. A member of our
any and Switzerland. In the latter country, he
EM WINDING WATCH WITH FINE
MENT, (equal, to those put up in Gold Cases
at $100 and $150.) By giving a large order, we
t we could use them in our trade. The next step
eans for the new watch. Armed with a letter of
ress,(bid (the discoverer and only manufacturer
en as Aluminum Gold,) an interview was
metal were exhibited and also numerous arti-
s. The Professor also exhibited with much pride,
warded at the International Expositions, bold at
esemblance of the metal to gold, and also for its
erview resulted in our giving an order for cases
minum Gold. We have them made both in
d they are Elegantly Engraved or Engine Turned,
rpassed in beauty of workmanship. The Watches
tured of the best material, and finished by skill-
r, and are only equaled by watches costing ten
ch. They are perfect time-keepers and "will
and that they are in every respect as represent-
ands of testimonials received from our customers.
ntest. Price of Sample Watch by Registered
.00. We will send the above watch to any person
with the intention of acting as agent, or who will
to his friends, on receipt of Ten Dollars.

m Gold Watch I purchased from your firm three
olor as brilliant as when first received. I clean-
der because I wished to test the metal. I can
end them. I enclose $10.00 for one more Alumi-
first. M. M. Watts. Hawthorn, Fla., Nov. 3d, 1881.

minum Gold Watches received all right. I en-
ld Aluminum Gold Watches, and other watch-
Forward at once and oblige,
F. Wilson, Grand Forks, Dakota, Oct., 26th 1881.
send the watch C. O. D. if Two Dollars is sent on
elivered. Let us hear from you with an order.

assau Street, New York.

le that so fully corresponds
the Aluminum Gold Watch.
precious metal Aluminum
d); its works are of the best
ase rank it with the best
d it to our readers as a
When you order a watch,
ement in our paper.

Copies Sold!
RYBODY NEEDS IT.
d and Enlarged.

edical Treatise on
of Exhausted Vital-
ity, also on the Un-
Excesses of Mature
The very finest steel
iptions, for all acute

, embossed, full gilt,
edition.)

TS. SEND NOW.
inary work on Physiology ever published.
ex can either require or wish to know, but
who wish for good health.—*Toronto Globe.*
the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation.

eaches the very roots and vitals of dis-
already read upon both continents by

nce of Life was fairly won and worthily
n the leading Journals—literary, political,

ense, than can be obtained elsewhere for
Co.

ealed and post-paid, to all parts
eipt of price, $1.25.
r W. H. Parker, M. D.,
ston, Mass.
skill and experience. 2013

Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the
erience as PRACTICAL MARKET
O FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge
on; any what are the best kinds for Fruit-
e crops (whether for Private or Commer-
e thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds
r, and the Largest Growers in America, cover
seventy men throughout the year.
ON & CO.

Plants
HEEBNER'S
way Horse Power
—WITH PATENT—
Tread and Speed Regulator!

EEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT
ESHING MACHINE!
h and clean more grain or grass seed than
machine of the same size ever made. It
n cylinder and concave, with steel teeth,
ster, which separates the fruit away from
. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the
nd Circular Saw Machine. The Iron
ed Ensilage Cutter. Made only by
HEEBNER & SONS,
r Catalogue. 46 Union St., Portland, Me.

ILLUSTRATED
ORAL GUIDE
is an Elegant Book of 160 Pages, a Color-
piece of Flowers, and 1,000 Illustra-
the choicest Flowers, Fruits and Vege-
Directions for growing. It is handsome
for the Center Table or a Holiday Present
your name and Post-Office address, with
and I will send you a copy, postage paid.
not a quarter of its cost. It is printed in
lish and German. If you afterward order
ect the 10 cents.
'S SEED is are the best in the world. The
Planter will tell how to get and grow them.
Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175
Colored Plates, 1000 Engravings. For 50c.
ver; $1.00 in Elegant Cloth. In German
h.
Illustrated Monthly Magazine—32
Colored Plate in every number and many
avings. Price $1.25 a year; five copies for
specimen number sent for 10 cents; a trial
r 25 cents. Address
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
2133

ARKER'S
R BALSAM.
A perfect dressing elegantly prepared and
Restores color
prevents baldness.
All Farmers, Mothers,
Business men, Mechan-
ics, &c., who are tired
out by worry, overwork or sorrow,
and all who are miserable
with Dyspepsia, Rheuma-
tism, Neuralgia, Bowel,
Kidney or Liver Com-
plaints, you can be in-
duced to send and cured by
using.
RKER'S GINGER TONIC
are wasting away with Consumption, Age,
disease or weakness, you will find the Tonic a
Invigorating Medicine that Never Intoxicates
enuine without signature of HISCOX & Co.
ales at dealers in drugs. Large Saving Buying $1 Size.

TO CONSUMERS OF
FINED SUGAR.
gence of the wide spread belief in the continued
n of Refined Sugar
y has decided to protect the reputation it has
during fifty years of business, by providing its
and the public with unquestioned guaran-
the purity of its product. At large expense it
that the official Inspectors of the State of Con-
all test the contents of each package bearing its
d Trade-Mark Certificate that it is free from
teration will be found on each barrel; and
o prevent tampering with its contents a paper
the words "Guaranteed Pure Sugar"
ted across each head. By adopting these means
ous Sugar Refinery is satisfied that the
manufacture will reach the consumer in its
rity.
January 1882. 1367

FOR ANY ONE OF THE
Choice Collections of Roses,
Greenhouse Plants,
Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small
Fruits, Seeds, &c. For example: 13
choice Roses, $1; 12 Tuberoses, $1; 12
Carnations, $1; 12 Geraniums, $1; 20
for $1; 8 Apples, $1; 8 Peach, $1; 8 Grapes
Raspberries, $1; 40 Sweet Chestnuts, $1;
Cannas, $1; 25 packets choice Flower
1. Hundreds of others CHEAP, and many
AND RARE! and the Choice DIME
All mailed postage paid, and safe arrival guar-
Catalogue of about 100 pages FREE.
Greenhouses. 400 Acres.
3d & HARRISON CO., Painesville, Lake Co., Ohio
617

Book of Rare Originality, entitled
RACTICAL LIFE
at problem solved. The individual carefully con-
on the age of responsibility up to maturity in re-
Education, Home, Society, Etiquette,
ments, Dress, Love, Marriage, Sun-
Hints. A Great Book for Young People
e abounds in striking thoughts, rare information
ns common-sense. Full-page colored plates—each
e a Queen, a Sports Afield, a Bride, &c.
circular, full description, terms &c., address,
H. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
10tcow11

ATS RUSSIAN WHITE
Best in cultivation. 100 bu.
per acre. Hardy, prolific,
rust-proof. 1 lb., postpaid,
50c.; 2 lbs., postpaid, $1.00;
by freight or express, not prepaid, $1.25;
ot prepaid, $2.00. New bags 25c. each, extra.
our merchant for circular. Address,
. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
419t

OSES 6 for $1, 14 for $2,
postpaid. *Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Hardy Shrubbery,* Seeds, etc., by mail.
from J.T. PHILLIPS, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.
11-14-17

Maine Farmer.

BADGER & MANLEY, Publishers and Proprietors. "OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY AND OUR BROTHER MAN." TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

Vol. L. Augusta, Maine, Thursday Morning, February 23, 1882. Number 14.

The Beet Sugar Industry.

The outlook for the Beet Sugar interest in this country is by no means encouraging. Our readers still have freshly in mind the extraordinary efforts made to establish the business in this State, the labors in its behalf of individuals both in public and private life, the unanimous voice of the press in its behalf and the liberal bounty offered by the State, but it was all to no purpose; it was a failure after the first year of trial. Essentially the same results have attended efforts to plant the industry in other New England States and in Canada. In relation to the Beet Sugar Manufactory established at Franklin, Mass., The *Ploughman* says: "In the year 1880, the Franklin Beet Sugar Company erected a large manufactory in Franklin, in this State. The most improved machinery was imported from Europe. The capacity of this factory was sufficient to work up one hundred tons of beets in a single day, but the price of the beets and the cost of manufacturing was such that the establishment could not be run without assessing the stockholders. This discouraged the Company, and the farmers not finding the variety of beets required for sugar to yield so well as the beet they had been accustomed to raise, together with the fact that they were required to give 2,240 pounds for a ton, also became discouraged, so that the outlook in the spring of 1881 was such that no arrangements could be made for beets to run the manufactory the present season. Thus the sugar interest in our State, for the present, is in a condition that gives no evidence of progress." This Franklin manufactory was started with a large capital, a paper was published to advocate the interest, and there was an evident determination on the part of those who took the matter in hand to make this effort successful, if success were possible. But it failed to accomplish anything. The result was even worse in Canada.

It was in 1747, that a German chemist, Marggraf, discovered that the white beet yielded 6.2 per cent. of sugar, but it was more than half a century after that, before the manufacture of sugar from beets was developed in Germany and France. Since that time it has become an important source of sugar supply in several countries of Continental Europe. In 1842 France had three hundred and eighty-nine factories, and made ninety million pounds of sugar. The same year Belgium produced sixteen millions, Germany thirty millions, and Austria the same. Since that time, with perfected machinery, the annual product has largely increased, until a large per cent of the world's supply of sugar is produced from the sugar beet.

The recent efforts to establish this industry, which have completely failed so far as New England is concerned, are not the first that have been made in the same direction. A perusal of the Agricultural files of forty to forty-five years ago, will show that for several years it was a much discussed subject and was treated by the papers of that day very much as it has been for the past three or four years. It was strongly recommended to the farmers of the country as an important and profitable industry, and column after column was written showing the cost of cultivation and manufacture, and proving so far as statistics could prove, that there was a good margin of profit to the farmer who would engage in growing beets for sugar, provided a manufactory was within reasonable distance. The business was engaged in to some extent; Massachusetts offered a bounty either on beet or sugar productions, we do not now recall which, but it was all to no purpose. The ripple of excitement which it caused died out, and but little more was said about it for nearly forty years. It was then further discussed; new efforts were put forth, and it again resulted in failure. Will the subject lie dormant for another half century, or will the efforts which are still being made in California and in some other States succeed? If they should, it might react on our farmers and be the means of another trial.

We were strong in hope and in faith that the Beet Sugar interest had come to Maine to stay with us, but now that we know more about it, we are not surprised that it did not remain. We had a first class factory to work up the beets with an assurance that if the beets were furnished we should have others as they might be wanted. The company fixed the price of beets as high as they could afford to, and the question was, whether the farmers could afford to grow them at the prices offered? A year's trial demonstrated that they could not, and the second year the factory had but very few Maine grown beets to work up, and then the end came. It was a plain financial question that was solved that year; the cost of raising the beets and of manufacturing the sugar exceeded the market value of the sugar obtained, and therefore the business could be continued only at a loss either to the raiser of the beets, or the manufacture of the sugar, or both.

There were two things that operated against the establishment of the business here, namely, the high price of labor and the low price of sugar, and in the former is found the difference between the interest here and in Europe. There labor is plenty and cheap; all the land is under a high state of cultivation and root crops are easily grown; here labor is scarce and costly, and the proceeds of an average acre of sugar beets at the prices paid by the factory in Portland, would not hire the help necessary to produce them and put them on the cars. It was also found that to produce a good crop required high fertilization, higher than for the crop we ordinarily produce and thereby increasing the cost of production. We do not regard the experiment as an entire failure. True, it failed to succeed under the existing state of things, but have we not learned something from it? We now know that until labor is cheaper, or sugar is higher, we cannot make it profitable to grow sugar beets to sell to the manufacturers, and we shall not be induced to go into the business again until these obstacles are removed. And it is not probable that the price of labor will materially change in this country. With all the varied established and constantly opening industries in this great and yet undeveloped country, labor will ever be in active demand and at a higher price than is paid in the over-crowded countries of Europe, and the farmer who hires help must employ it in a direction where he will not sustain loss. The time may come when the manufacture of sugar from beets may be a less expensive process, and a larger share of the proceeds go to the producer of the beets, or sugar may advance in price so as to leave a broader margin of profit in the business, but neither is likely to take place very soon, and we may as well consider the sugar beet industry in Maine as dormant during this generation, if indeed it is not already dead.

Peach Culture in Maine.

Mr. Henry Gordon of Lyman, gave a very interesting account of his operations in peach culture at the meeting of the Maine Pomological Society. Mr. Gordon is not an educated man and has never read books upon the subject of peach culture, his knowledge being the results of his own experience. He appeared before the meeting not as a public speaker, but at the request of President Gardiner, he took the floor and allowed himself to be questioned by any who desired information, and his answers were to the point. We gave the results of a personal investigation at the farm of Mr. Gordon two years ago, which many of our readers will doubtless remember. We gave an account of the inception of the business of peach culture by him and an account of the success which had attended his efforts up to that time. He had met with many reverses, enough to discourage most men, but he persevered until a good measure of success had crowned his efforts.

Mr. Gordon expressed the opinion that peaches can be successfully grown in many parts of Maine, and where they can be grown they are a much more profitable crop than apples, because the fruit always bears a good price and can be disposed of at once without the trouble of storing. The conditions are, a suitable soil and an elevation above the extreme frost line. His farm is high; the altitude above the surrounding country or the sea, he did not know, but it is a hill farm. It slopes toward the north east, and southerly, southeasterly and southwesterly, he has an almost uninterrupted outlook to the sea. He does not keep a record of the extremes of cold and heat, but is very sure that he does not have the extremes they do in the valleys near by. Neither is his farm visited by early frosts, its vegetation remaining green much longer than in the surrounding valleys. He preferred a northerly inclination for peach culture to any other; he "would sooner set out peach trees in the back yard than in the front." He had never protected his trees and had never lost a tree from exposure to cold.

Mr. Gordon's trees are all seedlings. When the fruit is ripe he selects from his best trees, some ten or twelve of the earliest and best peaches and saves the stones for planting, and he says he always produces a better peach than the one whose stone he plants. In this way he has steadily improved the quality of the product since the year his trees came into bearing. His soil is a gravelly loam resting upon a very hard "pan" of gravel. Either sandy or gravelly loam are adapted to peach culture, other things being favorable. He plants the peach stones in sandy loam in boxes, and keeps them in the cellar during the winter; in the spring he breaks them by a light blow of a hammer and plants them in the nursery. They have generally germinated before being broken and the young shoots are seen. They grow very rapidly, and the next spring are transplanted into the orchard about a rod apart. He cuts them back heroically, encourages the growth of the lateral shoots, preferring a low, branching tree, because such are better sheltered from the winds, and the fruit is more easily gathered.

He has an abundance of rag-weed on his place which he utilizes as a mulch and a dressing. "As a green manure it is less expensive than clover and does just as well." It seeds itself, and when it has attained its growth, he plows it under, taking good care to place a liberal quantity around the trunk of each tree. He has produced peaches on his farm every year for twelve years, though the yield has not been uniformly good. He thinks warm weather in December followed by later cold weather, more harmful to the tree and damaging to a crop the following season, than even extreme cold weather without the previous thaw. He thinks our late warm December did not damage the prospective crop because the month was cloudy. He says he can tell by examining the buds whether they have been injured or not. He now has about three hundred bearing trees, and last year raised six hundred baskets which he sold for eight hundred dollars. He purposes to go extensively into the business and to put out a large number of trees next year.

The fact was elicited from those present that peaches are grown in various parts of York and Cumberland counties, though not as a cash crop as in the case of Mr. Gordon. One gentleman said they were grown and well ripened in New Gloucester last year. We saw last fall, at the fairs, well ripened peaches grown in the vicinity of Lewiston, Portland and Biddeford. There is no doubt that Mr. Gordon has a location well adapted to peach culture; his success abundantly proves this, but there must be other localities just as favorable, and we hope that others encouraged by Mr. Gordon's success, may be induced to try the experiment. We shall never become an important peach producing State, but if we have a few favored localities where success in growing them can be achieved, it will help the producer and increase the value of our productions to that extent. We have many farms in mind where we believe success would follow the trial, and where we would like to see efforts made in this direction.

"Skim Milk."

The New York city Board of Health recently decided that skim milk is unwholesome as food, and prohibited its sale in that city. Thereupon one Thomas Gray, a milk dealer invited a prosecution before the courts in order to test the legality of the action of the Board of Health. The testimony of the physicians of the Board was to the effect that skim milk was not a proper article of food. The defence claimed that skim milk was wholesome, and that the law under which the Board of Health sought to prohibit its sale was unconstitutional. Prof. Doremus and other chemists testified that the removal of the cream did not render milk unwholesome, but it was not so nutritious. Recorder Smith decided in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and asked of the jury a special verdict in writing. The verdict was so framed as to give a statement of the facts of the case, with the finding that skim milk is injurious to health. Its effects was to convict Gray, who was released on bail pending decision on a motion for a new trial. It is said there is a powerful dairy interest supporting Gray, and that the case will be carried up to the General Term of the Supreme Court.

That a Board of Health, jury and court, should concurrently decide sweet skim milk to be unwholesome food is very remarkable. Every body knows that new milk is a whole food and the only one furnished by nature. It contains all the substances which go to form muscle, fat, bone, hair and nails, in the animal system, and when pure, is universally regarded as a most nutritious and wholesome diet for persons of all ages. The removal of the cream simply takes away the carbon or fat, leaving the albuminoids or muscle forming substances, the lime, soda, etc., still in the milk. Skim milk is not as palatable nor as nutritious as whole milk, but the difference in this regard is but slight and that it is just as wholesome and healthful, every farmer's wife in the country knows. Skim milk cheese pound for pound, is more nutritious than whole milk cheese, because the former contains everything that goes to build up the animal system, while the latter has a considerable per cent in weight of fat which strictly speaking, is not nutrition. Impure milk is injurious to health whether whole or skimmed, while pure milk skimmed or not, is a wholesome food.

Notes.

This is the catalogue season when seedsmen and florists are sending out their annuals beautifully illustrated and full of valuable information. Foremost among these is that of Kendall and Whitney, Portland, which has 96 pages of cuts and descriptions of plants and flowers adapted to this latitude. This old and reliable firm have a constantly increasing business. The catalogue of D. W. Ferry & Co. of Detroit, Michigan, has already been referred to. Then we have Storrs, Harrison & Company's catalogue of flowers and vegetables and a special catalogue of Roses, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. They do business at Philadelphia and in Ohio. We also have Vick's Rochester New York, Floral Guide with beautifully colored plates, and numerous cuts and descriptions, and Hiram Sibley & Co's. Seed Catalogue of Rochester, N. Y., and Chicago, Ills. These catalogues, can be had on application, and are amusing as well as instructive.

The immense amount of commercial fertilizers annually used in the United States, is given in the annual announcement of the Bowker Fertilizer company. Virginia is credited with using over 40,000 tons; Pennsylvania, 50,000; New Jersey, 20,000; New York, over 35,000; Ohio, 15,000; New England, over 50,000. The consumption in the Atlantic and Middle States is shown to be not less than 500,000 tons and is worth not far from $20,000,000. Their use in this State aggregates much greater than one would suppose. The Bowker Fertilizer company agree that any well known and reliable chemist may draw a sample from any unbroken package of their fertilizers that has not been damaged since put up, and analyze the same, and if the ingredients shall fall materially below the analysis printed on the package containing the fertilizer, they will pay the expense of the analysis, and make good the deficiency.

The Bussey Institution, a School of Agriculture and Horticulture in connection with Harvard College, established in execution of the trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey, gives systematic instruction in Agriculture, useful and ornamental gardening and in stock-raising. The tuition fees are remitted to poor and meritorious students and the other expenses of a student for the academic year, not including clothing, vary from $218 to $370, according to quality of room and board.

Mr. Arey of Hampden, complains that in his article in the issue of January 19th, the compositor makes him say that he raised "more than one hundred bushels of wheat and oats per year," and that it should have read "one hundred and fifty bushels" etc. A reference to the manuscript shows that the error was made by the writer instead of the printer, but we are just as willing to make the correction as though the fault were otherwise.

We had a polite invitation to attend the annual meeting and reunion of the Massachusetts Press Association at the Revere House in Boston on Wednesday of last week, but on account of other engagements we were obliged to decline. Our Massachusetts brethren know how to have a good time and we regret our inability to be present.

We have received Higgin's Dairyman's *Almanac* for 1882, which contains much valuable information on dairying, many interesting advertisements, but is especially devoted to advertising Higgin's High Grade Dairy and Table Salt.

With the current number, *Forest and Stream* begins its eighteenth volume. This journal is devoted to manly sports and more especially to those connected with the use of the rod and gun, is ably conducted and deservedly popular with American sportsmen.

Childs and Jones of Utica, N. Y., send us their circular descriptive of their improved apparatus and supplies for Cheese Factories, Creameries and Dairies. Persons in want of supplies of this kind would do well to write them.

The *Scientific American* was burned out at the recent great fire in New York, but with characteristic energy, the publishers issued the next number without any delay. They have moved to commodious quarters at 261 Broadway, where they are glad to receive their friends.

Mr. J. R. Arey of Bucksport Center, writes the Ellsworth *American* that he made and used a hay-rack in 1857, involving the same principle claimed for the Dennett rack; and that at that time he had never seen nor heard of a similar device applied to hay racks.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Our Vermont Letter.

CREAMERIES.—A LITTLE ABOUT APPLES, ABOUT PEARS, AND ABOUT BEET SUGAR.—FRAUDULENT DAIRY GOODS.

It has been a difficult matter to get our dairy farmers out of the old ruts. They are as much inclined to turn up their noses at Western ways as the Britishers are at Yankee notions. Our bretheren across the herring pond are overrun with American ideas, as well as with American products. Whether they like it or not, they must fall into line, and march to the music of the Union. And it is just so with New Englanders. We must avail ourselves of western discoveries and inventions, if we wish to keep up with the times and make a living. To see western creamery butter outselling the best straight Vermont dairies in the Boston market for the past three years has proved "tew much," even for our old fogy farmers. The first creamery, started a year ago in Franklin county, has been, as I am informed by Mr. Towle of that county, a member of our Board of Agriculture,) a decided success, and there is a prospect of others being established in different parts of the State, during the coming season. There is a great difference of opinion as to which plan is the best for a creamery,—to gather all the milk, as for a cheese factory, and manufacture both butter and skim-milk cheese, or to gather only the cream, and leave the skim milk in the hands of the farmer, for feeding purposes. Both ways have their advocates, and it will probably prove here, as it has in Iowa, that in compact neighborhoods, where the farms are near together and many cows are kept, it pays best to manufacture both milk and cream; while in more scattered localities it is most profitable to gather the cream alone. In the latter case, more has to be trusted to the farmer, as he not only has to milk his cows, but he has to handle the milk for raising the cream, and of course has more chances of damaging the product. It is considered essential that patrons of a creamery making up only the cream should have ice, and practice some one of the deep-setting methods. This must be uniform for each factory, as the cream is bought by the inch of depth, as shown through the strip of glass in the side of the can. But it is quite desirable, also, that ice should be used for cooling the milk, when that is taken to the factory, as only perfectly sweet milk can be used for making skim-cheese. There can be no doubt that skim-milk is worth more to make into cheese than for feeding pigs. There is a great deal said against skim-cheese, and oleo-margarience cheese, but there is no real objection to them when properly made and sold for what they are, and as to that, indeed, these classes of manufacture cannot be sold by the factories in any other way, since buyers are perfectly familiar with both articles. But the trouble begins with the retailers, who will, when they can, sell these low grade goods as something better.

The fact that much of this class of cheese is really a good in texture and flavor that only experts can detect it, helps the dealers to deceive their customers. It is the same with imitation butters. If all these products were honestly manufactured, and honestly sold for what they are, there could be no just objections to them. They are inferior goods, it is true, but when properly made they are wholesome and unobjectionable, supplying a large want of the public with what they are satisfied with, at the prices charged. As to the deceptions of retailers, it is by no means confined to the articles of butter and cheese. Almost every sort of food-merchandise is adulterated and imitated, and the lower grades are constantly sold in the place of better, to purchasers who can be deceived. Every intelligent person in Europe and in this country, to protect the public from these impositions, has been to a great extent unsuccessful. Perhaps, if instead of trying to make the sellers honest, as much money and time were spent in teaching the public how to distinguish the different grades, a better result would be obtained. In the city auction sales, for instance, would publish and distribute in every house a pamphlet describing the various adulterations of food, with the best simple tests for distinguishing them, I think all would be done that could for public protection in this direction. A list of dealers who had been legally detected in fraudulent practice might be printed in these pamphlets, and such a black-list would be a powerful deterrent.

It was pleasing to hear of the successful winter meeting of the Maine Pomological Society. At the request of my old friend, the president of the Society, I sent him a copy of a paper I had already prepared for the next report of the Montreal Horticultural Society, upon tork-splitting and barking in fruit and apple trees. It was simply a contribution to the natural history of the subject. for I am unable to suggest any preventive in either case. I notice in the last FARMER that it elicited considerable discussion, as I hoped it might do, and I regret that this discussion was not reported, as I should be glad to know the views of the intelligent and experienced gentlemen named as having taken part in the discussion.

I notice also, that there was an interesting discussion upon apples and pears, at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The venerable president Wilder expressed the opinion that a large exportation of American pears to Europe will be likely to be added to the present exportation of apples. He particularly called attention to that class of pears which make large and robust trees. The Buffum pear, he said, is one of these, the value of which is not understood. He had found it the most profitable of all excepting Beurre d'Anjou and Merriam. The Buffum, he added, will bear 15 bushels when the Bartlett will not give five. The Beurre Hardy, Paradis d'Automne, Doyenne Boussock, Admiral Farragut and President, are all strong growers, with large fruit of good quality. The Doyenne Boussock, named by Mr. Wilder, is also one of the very hardiest pears, succeeding perfectly at Montreal. The Buffum is reported in the list of hardiest pears for Northern Illinois. The Howell should be added to this list of productive merchantile pears, which are strong growers and successful far North. I should be thankful if readers of the FARMER who have grown any of these varieties in Maine would report upon them. It may be that Maine can take a hand in growing exportable pears, as well as apples. Speaking of apples, one of the speakers at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society said, "The apple is a farm product, and cannot be profitably grown where land is over $50 per acre." Now I should say that on the farm, and as a farm product, apples cannot be profitably grown on land that is *not* worth $50 an acre. Good mowing or corn land is worth $50 an acre for hay or grain, and an orchard of the right sorts, properly cared for, will always pay better than hay or corn. Those men who want to plant orchards only on waste land, and let them take their chance there, had better let the orchard business alone. What do our friends Atherton of Hallowell, Gardiner of Gardiner, Smith of Monmouth, and the other successful apple growers of Maine, think of this view of the subject?

I see that the Delaware beet sugar company has given up the ghost, and a New York paper, noticing the fact, expresses the opinion that the experiment of beet sugar making will not be repeated in this country in the near future. Well, I have been studying the matter for the last ten years, at first with some hope, but latterly I have been fully convinced that we have not, in America, the right class of farmers for that business. American farmers like to farm either standing or riding. It will take very much bigger profits than can be made in raising beets at $5 a ton to persuade our farmers to get down on their knees to work. They can stand up and do better; and if any of them are willing to humiliate themselves in the dust, they can do it at a better profit on onions than on beets. And now that beet sugar making is abandoned, I hope our friends who have been so sanguine about it, will have a little charity for those of us who are hoping for a better outcome for sorghum. The trials for two years at the Illinois Industrial University have fully confirmed all the results obtained by Prof. Collier of the Department of Agriculture, and offer great encouragement for further attempts in the same direction. The very unfavorable season last year, gave the matter a backset, but there is no real reason for discouragement. We must make our own sugar, somehow. T. H. H.

Newport, Vt.

For the Maine Farmer.

Exportation of Cattle.

As the business of shipping cattle to England has become so extensive as to be a matter of pecuniary interest to every good farmer in Maine, I will give them some of the details of landing our plump, nice oxen on that distant shore, to feed the working men of England who are in turn engaged in manufacturing for us the varied and immense quantities of goods, now imported from that country.

This week I had an order for what choice oxen I could purchase, to be shipped on the Iowa, a steamship in the live cattle carrying business. I loaded Monday morning at Burnham, Waterville and Monmouth, 40 oxen, which were carried to Watertown, Mass., there unloaded, fed and watered, and allowed to rest a few hours. They were then reloaded and carried to East Boston, where the steamer was waiting to receive them. They were then driven on board and securely tied with ropes around the horns, in stalls or spaces which are to be their homes for the next two weeks, unless the relentless fury of the mighty ocean demands that they be fed to the whales, which is sometimes the case at this season of the year. These stalls are provided with feed boxes and water troughs. Hay and meal are taken in sufficient quantities to last the voyage. Water for this use is taken from the sea and the salt extracted. Each shipment of cattle is attended with a foreman, and one man to every twenty-five cattle; so when a boat carries four hundred cattle, it takes thirty men to take care and feed the stock, which is easy enough except in rough weather, in which case the crew have all they can do to keep the animals on their feet. They are thrown violently about, and frequently injured to such an extent as to necessitate slaughtering, which is very easily done, as each of these immense steamships are provided with a first class slaughter house, with gas works and other modern improvements. More or less dressed beef, mutton and pork is shipped; sometimes from 1000 to 2000 carcasses of beef are shipped on one boat. Sheep and hogs are shipped in the hold of the vessel, and in case of inclement weather, when it is necessary to put down the hatches, their fate depends on the length of the storm, although each boat carries powerful force pumps to force fresh air into the hold of the ship; it is so difficult working them in a storm, that the animals below are suffocated. In very heavy weather it sometimes becomes necessary to save the ship by throwing overboard the cargo, especially the live stock as they shift cargo very easily. An instance of this kind occurred last year. In Brighton our attention was called to a very choice Illinois steer, three years old, weighing 2300 lbs. live. This steer had been made a cosset of, and was unusually tame. He was shipped on a boat that had the misfortune to be obliged to throw her whole cargo of 500 cattle into the sea. As this steer was a favorite with his keepers, it was with much reluctance they pitched him into the foaming ocean, and what was more touching, as related to me by an eye witness, this noble steer went down, but soon rose on the billows and noted the direction of the boat, and followed in her wake swimming powerfully, remaining in sight nearly an hour, but at last yielded up the struggle and gave himself up for food to the monsters of the deep.

This business on the whole has proved lucrative, many having made large fortunes while others have lost. One exporter from Boston shipped a number of cargoes at his own risk without insurance and all went well. Of course he piled up money by the thousands, insurance being twice as much as the freight. He became more venturesome, till at last he shipped 700 cattle, 800 sheep, 400 hogs on one boat at his own risk. The entire cargo of live stock was lost except three steers, sweeping away $80,000 at one stroke.

Freight is hired by space and not weight. Each space costs from $10 to $25. It is evident that our large, well-fatted oxen are more desirable to ship than ordinary stock, as the cost of shipment is the same per head. The time it takes to make a shipment of stock to England and get returns, varies from twelve to eighteen days. Our cattle are all sold on the wharf immediately on their arrival, to the highest bidder and at so much per head; none are sold by the pound as here, and without delay they cable us our check for same. None of the American cattle are allowed to be driven out into the country. All are slaughtered on the dock where they land, a precaution taken by our English cousins to prevent the spread of any contagious disease that may be brought over. The prospects are that the demand for American cattle will increase, in all the countries of the Old World, and the market will be so sharp it will stimulate feeding. So. farmers of Maine, you must wake up to the idea that it will pay to feed choice cattle and feed them well, as the last year has demonstrated.

I. C. LIBBY.

Burnham.

For the Maine Farmer.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at Providence, R. I., Jan. 18, 1882, in the rooms of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, Hon. E. D. Pearce in the chair. About sixty members were in attendance. The President, Hon. E. D. Pearce, requested the Society to excuse him from further service, on account of ill health, and the secretary, J. D. W. French, requested the Society to relieve him of the secretary and editorship, he having served seven years, and his personal business requiring so much of his time that he could no longer do justice to that of the Association. The President appointed the following committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year: Obadiah Brown, Providence; William Birnie, Springfield, Mass.; G. S. Scribner, Castleton, Vt.; Samuel H. Edes, Newport, N. H.; H. E. Smith. Smithfield, R. I. Upon report of committee, the following officers were unanimously chosen by ballot. President, J. D. W. French, North Andover, Mass. Vice Presidents, Peter Coutts, Mayfield, Cal.; J. F. Converse, Woodville, N. Y.; John L. Gibb, Compton, P. Q.; Alonzo Libby, Saccarappa, Me; H. W. Blodgett, Chicago, Ill. Executive Committee, S. M. Wells, Wethersfield, Conn.; Herbert Merriam, Weston, Mass.; C. H. Hayes, Portsmouth, N. H.; Obadiah Brown, Providence, R. I.; H. R. C. Watson, West Farms, N. Y. Treasurer, Joseph F. Brown, Providence, R. I.; Secretary and Editor, C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt. It was voted that a charge of 25 cts. for recording transfers after April 1st, 1882, and that after Oct. 1st, 1882, the charge for the entry of each animal be one dollar to members and two dollars to non members. Voted to recommend that the membership fee be raised from ten dollars to twenty-five. Entries for next volume of A. R. will close Oct. 1st, 1882. The "Ayrshire Record" is now the only Herd Book of the Ayrshire breed published in America. Mr. French read a paper setting forth some facts and theories in regard to the status of the Ayrshire Breed. Mr. French maintained that the Ayrshires are popular among practical farmers, but that breeders do not sufficiently advertise their merits. The Ayrshire cow makes as good beef as any, as a milk producer is without a rival, and is naturally an excellent butter cow, though no special effort has been made to develop this characteristic. It is an undisputed fact that cows producing the largest quantity of cream, are not always the largest butter producers. In support of his claims for the Ayrshire Breed, Mr. French read the report of an analysis of Ayrshire production in competition with two or three other breeds, including the Jersey, the Ayrshire taking the first premium under analysis. He also read interesting statistics of competitive experiments in feeding different breeds for beef, in most of which the Ayrshire steers excelled in rapidity of fattening and cutting up to advantage.

Mr. Bela J. Stone of Westboro, Mass., read a paper in which he cited a cow that gave 8 lbs. of butter in three days on grass and various cows that gave large records of milk. Mr. Stone maintained that the Ayrshire gave larger returns for the food consumed than any other breed. It seemed to be the general opinion that Ayrshire breeders did not use printer's ink enough, but neglected to advertise the merits of their favorites, to their disadvantage. Mr. J. F. Converse of Woodville, N. Y., gave a very interesting account of his tour last fall to the western fairs, and his success in winning prizes with his herd of 16 Ayrshires. The Ayrshire Breeders' Association was organized in 1875. It has issued three Herd Books, averaging 300 pages, and registered 5470 cows, and 2635 bulls, all directly tracing to imported stock.

Brandon, Vt. C. M. WINSLOW, *Sec.*

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from Michigan.

DEAR FRIENDS: The first number of my subscription of the FARMER has just reached me. It seemed like greeting an old acquaintance, and the perusal of its contents gave evidence that it would be an agreeable weekly visitor the ensuing year, giving the news from good old Maine, and particularly of my native county Kennebec. I notice you strongly advise the Maine boys to stay at home and cultivate the waste land still left in the more northern counties. Doubtless this is wise counsel, and still other places afford greater facilities for obtaining the necessaries and even luxuries of life; but the question is whether these overbalance the very pleasant associations of the civilized society of Maine. I speak in this way from the recollections of my childhood, whatever it may be now. I notice your record of the prevalence of crime, and the decision you come to that Maine must return to the death penalty; this seems like a retrograde movement, perhaps caused more by lack of being prompt in the execution of those penalties, which are just and right in accordance with human and divine law, in connection with the highest state of civilization. I need not discuss this issue, as my only object was in addressing you to give evidence that Maine boys wherever they stray will always love the old Pine Tree State. I find myself here on this peninsular on a farm of three hundred and forty acres of excellent land with one hundred and twenty in cultivation, and a determination to put the balance into a producing condition. I notice every place has its disadvantages as well as advantages. The serious objection to northern Ohio and southern Michigan is the malarial climate; new comers are sure to be affected by it, but once acclimated it is healthy and desirable, not as severely cold as in Maine. Soil is very productive for all kinds of cereals and especially adapted to fruit culture. The land is free from stone, easy to cultivate, and wheat raising is the speciality among farmers here. Timothy and clover attain a wonderful growth, making hay raising very remunerative. I could add much more relative to the farming interest here, but will not burden you, only bid you "God speed" in your mission of building up the agricultural interests of your State and sending your weekly greetings over the land, and wish you a happy new year and many of them to pursue your noble calling. Your sincere friend,

SAM'L H. JONES.

Ottawa Lake, Monroe Co., Michigan.

South Turner Farmers' Club.

The South Turner Farmers' Club met Feb. 1st, 1882, and was opened in regular form with Pres't Cary in the chair. The committee on resolutions reported the following:

Whereas, in the mysterious providence of God, the hand of Death has suddenly removed from our midst two respected citizens, members of our Club, namely, Deacon Elbridge Ricker and Russel S. Staples, therefore, Resolved, That we most truly sympathize with their bereaved families in their great grief, and sincerely hope that this sorrow may be sanctified to them and to this community, which lies under the shadow of this affliction, Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the families of our departed brothers; also spread upon the records of the Club and furnished for publication.

D. J. BRIG

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, February 23, 1882.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

☞A subscriber desiring to change his post office direction, or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞Postage Free to all Subscribers.

Collectors' Notices.

Mr. A. H. Taber, will call upon our subscribers in East Kennebec during February.

Mr. C. S. Ayer, Agent for the Farmer, will call upon our subscribers in Knox county during February and March.

Europe and the United States.

Hon. John L. Stevens of Augusta, now United States Minister to Sweden, has contributed to the *North American Review*, an elaborate paper, requiring deep research and a thorough understanding of the question, on the "Influence of European Industries on the United States." He says that to some degree, the religious, social, political and material problems of the Old World have influenced the fate and the power of the States of the New. This will continue to be the case. The United States will continue to draw labor and capital from Europe more largely than in the past, and thereby increase the population, productive power and commercial importance of this great Republic. By 1820 the current of emigration had begun to set in with regular flow, reaching in 1870 the aggregate figure of more than 7,700,000; and since the last date, it has been increased by an addition of nearly 3,300,000—making the total number for sixty-one years, ending at the close of 1880, not less than *eleven million* persons. And the inducements for emigration grow stronger year by year, as well as the facilities. Mr. Stevens then proceeds to consider the political, commercial, social, financial and agricultural condition of every European country—conclusively showing that with the possible exception of France, the surplus population of all these countries will sooner or later be knocking at our doors. In fact the swarming population of those over-crowded countries, where land can be had only by rental, have their eyes fixed wishfully on the world west of the Atlantic.

The expenditures of government are contrasted. The amount paid for civil service in Europe, averages much higher according to the population than it does here. The United Kingdom alone, with a population of about two-thirds of the United States, in addition to the $4,424,660 allowed the royal family, pays annually for civil service $73,181,000 against $53,034,000 paid for civil service by the United States—the latter paying less than half to each inhabitant the sum paid the former. The sum of the annual expenditures for public education in Europe, is $105,000,000; in the United States, about $98,000,000. Europe's expensive army and navy, the annual interest on national debts, the loss to productive labor by large standing armies, are considered. While Europe is carrying a national indebtedness of $2,265,000,000, the United States are rapidly extinguishing a United States and State indebtedness. The United States have an area of 2,263,040,000 acres; and all of Europe has only 2,155,490 acres. The area unfit for cultivation and good pasturage in the United States is less than in Europe. The annual amount of the wheat production of Europe is 1,035,000,000 bushels; that of the United States, 435,000,000 bushels, while they have rich lands enough unoccupied and inviting the husbandman and the plough, to supply all Europe with flour. We are now producing more than two-thirds of all the cotton of the world. With these facts, no one can fail to see the inducements to emigrate.

Not to mention the trade of the United States with other countries, our internal trade of the products of the field, the mine and the factory, amounts to more than $18,000,000,000 per annum, more than twelve times the aggregate of all the export and import trade of the country, and six times the sum total of the export and import trade of Great Britain. Of this immense internal trade, the entire profits go to enrich and develop the country; whereas one end of the foreign commerce is not received in the United States, and a good deal more than one half of the transportation payments go into foreign hands.

In less than twenty years the entire property of the country has increased from $16,000,000,000 to nearly $38,000,000,000, though in that time $4,500,000,000 were lost to the country's wealth by the war. The manufacturing power and products of the country have nearly tripled, the United States at this time turning out cotton and woolen fabrics more than one-fifth as much as entire Europe, while possessing less than one-sixth as much population. In the same period we have built more than sixty thousand miles of railroad, and since 1865 have paid off $800,000,000 of national debt, and reduced our annual interest on the same $70,000,000. Our mines and untilled acres cannot be carried to the laborers of the Old World, but they can be brought here where they can have employment at remunerative wages. It does not require elaborate ciphering to prove that it is much less expensive to transport the laborers and capital to the country which produces the staples of manufacture and cheap food supplies, than to transport the raw staples and food three or four thousand miles across the sea. By the time our national debt shall have been extinguished, our manufacturing interests will have become impregnably intrenched against all external dangers; and by the immense general development of the resources of the country, whose products and wealth shall have their outflow across the oceans, the nations of the world will be benefitted. It remains for us to see that the evils of the Old World are not brought upon the New; that all proper and effective measures be taken to prevent landed estates assuming large proportions, and becoming the possession of the few; to favor measures against irresponsible corporations which seek to control our inland transportation, whose agency in the country's future will be so tremendous. The power of the people should be exercised over the hundreds of thousands of miles of railway; sooner or later the telegraph must pass under control of the government, and become the nation's servant, as the postoffice now is. Mr. Stevens closes his paper, with urging that we put our house in order for the incoming tide of humanity, which the European nations are to send to our shores. Public Education, the Press, the Railroads and the Telegraph, are gigantic forces which were unknown to former centuries and civilizations; and the future of this Republic imperiously demands that they shall be directed by the best brains, and the rules of Everlasting Right.

Maj. Chas. E. Nash has issued from his office, in this city, a neat pamphlet containing a full report of the proceedings at the annual meetings of the Contributors to the *Maine Farmers' Almanac*, reported by Daniel R. Wing of the *Waterville Mail*. It embraces in convenient form matters that will be of great interest to the numerous contributors of this old household companion.

PASSAGE OF THE APPORTIONMENT BILL. The Apportionment bill as it passed both houses fixes the number of Representatives at 325. The Seaton plan, so called from the fact that it was devised by Col. Seaton, Superintendent of the Census, was, after the full discussion that has been had, almost unanimously condemned, and the report of the committee was to that extent defeated. Upon the basis of 325 as the whole number of Representatives the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois lose one member each as compared with their quota under the committee's plan, and Rhode Island, California and Florida gain one each, and there are four other States which gain one each, Wisconsin, Texas and South Carolina being three of them. Maine loses one from its present quota, as it would upon the basis reported by the committee. The Representatives are distributed among the several States as follows:

Alabama	8	Mississippi	7
Arkansas	5	Missouri	14
California	6	Nebraska	3
Colorado	1	Nevada	1
Connecticut	4	New Hampshire	2
Delaware	1	New Jersey	7
Florida	2	New York	35
Georgia	10	North Carolina	9
Illinois	20	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Oregon	1
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	28
Kansas	7	Rhode Island	2
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	4	Texas	11
Maryland	6	Vermont	2
Massachusetts	12	Virginia	10
Michigan	11	West Virginia	4
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	9

DEATH OF PAUL R. SEAVEY. Mr. Paul R. Seavey, who for a year and a half has been connected with the editorial staff of the Bangor *Whig*, died of pneumonia, Sunday afternoon, after an illness of but a few days, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was the son of the venerable Dr. Calvin Seavey of Bangor, and leaves a wife and two children. He was a warm-hearted, impulsive, enthusiastic and fearless exponent of any cause that appealed to his judgment or enlisted his sympathies. To his country he gave the best and strongest years of his life on the field of battle, and returned to the pursuits of peace with shattered health, and impaired constitution, which failed to respond to the demands made upon it during his last sickness. As a printer, few excelled him in rapidity, taste and accuracy; as a platform speaker, the people would turn aside from the utterances of more noted speakers, to listen to his clear-cut sentences, sharp points and eloquent pleadings; as a reformer, laboring for the uplifting of his fellow man, his heart went out to those in the severest straits, to whom he extended a brother's sympathy and help; and as a man, he was a general favorite among his fellows. We write these words with a profound and sorrowful sense of personal bereavement, and with a deep sympathy for the stricken ones about the hearthstone and in the family of our departed brother.

SUPERIOR COURT. During the past week this court, in session in this city, decided the case of Asa D. Libby vs. F. M. Cunninghan for boarding a horse, giving a verdict for the deft. Henry C. Trask vs. Daniel Brown, action for account; verdict of $39.50 for plf. Sumner Soule et al., vs. A. L. Walker, for breach of warrant of soundness of horse; verdict for plf. for $19.14. John A. Emery vs. Dr. Andrew R. G. Smith, claiming $5000 damages for alleged malpractice. The plaintiff, a lad living in Somerveille, met with an accident on the 7th of June, 1881, dislocating his left hip joint, and he claims that Dr. Smith, his physician, did not give him proper treatment, and was thereby made a cripple for life. S. & L. Titcomb of Augusta appeared for the plaintiff, and H. M. Heath of Augusta, and Hiram Bliss of Washington, for defendant. Several gentlemen, eminent in the medical profession, appeared as expert witnesses. After a portion of the testimony of the defence had been heard, the plaintiff saw the weakness of his cause and an agreement was made between the parties that the case be marked "neither party." This is as much a triumph for Dr. Smith as though he had had a clear verdict from the jury. The frequency of these malpractice actions will perhaps make physicians a little timid about attending certain cases, and there will be much suffering in consequence.

MAINE RAILROADS. The Railroad Commissioners, in their forthcoming annual report, render a very gratifying account of all the passenger railroads in the State, and to report them not only *safe*, but the principal lines in excellent condition, and most of the others quite satisfactory. The year just closed has been one of great prosperity throughout the State and country, in which the railroads have shared. Five new railroad corporations were organized in 1881: The Old Orchard Junction Railroad, which runs along the beach a distance of two and one half miles; the Bangor and Katahdin Iron Works Railroad to extend from the Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad in the town of Milo, to the Katahdin Iron Works, 19 miles; the Aroostook River Railroad Company, from Caribou to Presque Isle village, 12½ miles; the Bridgton and Saco River Railroad Company from Bridgton Centre to a point on the line of the Portland and Ogdensburg in the town of Hiram, 15½ miles; the Lewiston and Auburn Horse Railroad Company, through certain streets in those cities, a distance of track of about five miles. There are 1181 miles of railroad in the State.

THE PERKINS' INSTITUTION. Many of Maine's unfortunate beneficiaries are in this Massachusetts school for the blind. It appears that the total number of blind persons connected with the various departments of the blind at the beginning of the year, as teachers, pupils, employes, was 156. There have been admitted since then 27, and 21 have been discharged, making the present total number 162. Of these, 144 are in the school proper, and 18 in the workshops for adults. No death has occurred during the year, and the general health has been exceptionally good. In the literary department, the work has been carried on with earnestness and success, and the progress of the pupils attests their diligence and application, as well as the skill and fidelity of the teachers. Object teaching has proved more beneficial than the teaching of mere rules.

Last week, the democratic State committee met in this city, and organized for the approaching campaign, which is likely to be a lively one. Hon. E. Stone of Biddeford, was chosen chairman. Charles H. Chase was elected to fill the vacancy in Cumberland county, made by the resignation of S. R. Lyman of Portland. Dana Goff of Auburn, was chosen member of the committee from Androscoggin county, vice Judge Morrill, resigned. Frank A. Owen of Bangor, was chosen from Penobscot, in place of Stephen Jennings, who has removed to Boston. They talked over an extra session of the legislature, and rather deprecated the idea of Governor Plaisted calling one.

Hon. George D. Bisbee of Buckfield, has been nominated and confirmed, to be U. S. Marshal for the district of Maine. Mr. B. served, with marked credit, in the army during the war as Captain in the 16th Maine. He was severely wounded at Gettysburg, and is still suffering somewhat from the effects of the wound. He was taken prisoner with a large number of his regiment and spent a year and a half in a rebel prison. Mr. Bisbee is a successful lawyer, has served as County Attorney of Oxford, and is now Senator from Oxford.

This has been a disastrous and most expensive week for the ice men on the Kennebec. Obliged to suspend on account of the melting weather, they were enjoying the freeze that followed, and were actively running good ice into their houses, when the biggest snow storm of the season struck them Tuesday night. It will be expensive to clear the fields again, but the word comes from all along the line that it will be done.

We mentioned recently, the fact that a bogus firm in Boston had swindled quite a number of our Maine farmers in purchasing their produce, and not paying for it. Through the efforts of Hon. J. S. Berry of Wayne, one of the firm, J. N. Austin of Boston, has been captured, and is now in Kennebec jail, awaiting trial.

The heaviest snow storm of the season and the most furious, struck this region Tuesday afternoon, and continued with high wind through the night, and up to Wednesday noon. There was a regular blockade everywhere; trains were delayed and business at a stand still.

Isaac Scott, with a one horse team, who is hauling lumber at Brasua lake, for Lawrence Bros., Gardiner, hauled in one week on a four turn road, fifty thousand feet of lumber, a splendid week's work.

After a fair trial in expending sympathy on the red-handed murderer, the Senate of Wisconsin, on Thursday last, passed a bill to restore capital punishment.

A Terrible Calamity.

At about eight o'clock, Friday morning, an explosion occurred at the Pyrotechnic works of Prof. Jackson in Chester, Pa. The building was badly shattered and took fire and was then totally consumed. The stone house where the explosion took place had long been occupied by colored people, and is in a poor neighborhood. Part of the mansion has been used by Prof. Jackson, the pyrotechnist, for the manufacture of his explosive. The fire department, although exhausted after spending the entire night in subduing the Pennsylvania military academy fire, responded quickly. Lines of hose were run to the burning building and the firemen began throwing water. A large crowd had gathered. The colored people and their effects were removed from the house, and the firemen, after being assured that there was no powder in the place, it is asserted, prepared to flood the house if possible. Some of the firemen in order to get a better range on the spreading flames got upon a small frame shed in the rear. After about half an hour of constant playing on the building a terrific explosion occurred. The men were thrown several feet high. The air was filled with rubbish, the ground thereabouts being covered with the victims, some seriously injured and others badly hurt. The shock was keenly felt throughout the city. The scene was one of intense excitement and distress. The dead bodies of men lay piled on the ground. Others labored in the agonies of death. A number writhing in their blood moaned and groaned piteously for help. Many lay insensible of their surroundings, and others, scratched and bruised, with their eyes filled with dust and smoke, groped their way from the scene of the terrible accident. The scene beggared description. The loud report brought hundreds of citizens to the place to see if their friends were among the sufferers. People prayed in the open streets, and the shrieks of the dying were appalling. The fire was abandoned and everybody in condition to do so turned their attention to alleviating the distress. Messengers were sent for all the physicians in the city, and upon their arrival the houses in the vicinity were converted into hospitals and the wounded removed thereto. Everything possible was done for their relief. A number were taken home in wagons, and those who were able to walk were aided to their abodes by friends. The dead were removed to City Hall.

Perry Williams was blown to the roof of the mansion, there lodged and slowly scorched to death. John W. Barnes, carpenter, volunteered to bring him down, and, strange to say, although he had been in that position half an hour he was alive when lowered to the ground, but died soon after from concussion of the brain. Three victims who were killed were standing on the corner of Second and Welch streets, 150 yards from the building, being crushed by a shower of stone, bricks and timber. The number reported killed was at first 15. The list of injured is daily increasing, many of them being found to be painfully wounded. The list of dead has not been augmented since Saturday, but five of the wounded show no improvement, and are in a precarious condition. Seventeen have died thus far. A coroner's inquest is being held. It is generally believed that either dynamite or nitro-glycerine was in the building, as no other explosive could have caused such great destruction.

MAINE AGRICULTURAL NEWS. The Patrons of Husbandry at Jay Bridge dedicated their new hall Tuesday of last week. The exercises were interesting and the address by Col. Robie of Gorham, was very fine. Two hundred were present, and the band, which is a valuable acquisition to the village, furnished good music. The hall is large, well finished and furnished, and used also by the Methodist for meetings.——Mr. Benj. Hilton of Anson, has recently purchased in the State of Vermont, a flock of 47 merino sheep, selected from the best flocks in that state. He has, it is said, the best sheep in Maine.——Eight men, under the charge of Superintendent Buckley, are at work at the corn factory, in Paris, making cans. Thirty thousand cans are now made and the number, this year, will exceed that of any other year by several thousand.——Parties are in York County, buying apples for the Chicago market.——Mr. Henry Abbott of North Rumford, raised last season from 224 square rods of land, fifty-one bushels of beans.——S. C. Watson, of West Waterville, has been appointed Grange Deputy by State Master Robie.——Mrs. Sarah Lord, So. Litchfield, planted two Late Rose potatoes on the 6th of last May, which yielded three pecks of marketable potatoes.——S. Kimball, Belgrade, raised on two acres of land 44 bus. of Lost Nation wheat.——Excelsior (Pomona) Grange of Franklin Co., recently held a very successful meeting at Phillips. The subject discussed was "Can an association of farmers successfully carry on the sweet corn canning business?" The discussion was very general, three opinions were expressed, one that it was for the interest of the farmer to associate and can his own corn, another that farmers should satisfy themselves what is just and fair for the canners to pay, combine to obtain that price if they can; if manufacturers will not concede terms, then can themselves; while quite a portion of farmers had better abandon the business entirely. The Grange will hold its next meeting at N. Jay, Thursday, March 2; questions, "Duty of the Grange to our Common Schools" and "Cut under hay racks." Each Grange in the Co. is requested to send in a report of its present standing.

THE COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS published in this number, which describe the virtues of Hall's patent rubber-lined rubber boots, will attract the attention of our readers. The following letter from Bucksport, Me., explains itself:

BUCKSPORT, January 10, 1882.

HALL RUBBER COMPANY:

GENTS: Your circulars in regard to rubber lined boots came to hand this morning, and brought to my mind the fact that one of the best testimonials that can possibly be had in favor of rubber-lined boots is a living witness of a wearer of a pair by one of the survivors of the schooner Almon Bird, lately wrecked. I refer to Mr. William Harriman, the first mate, of Prospect, one of the four (4) survivors of a crew of eight (8), the others being frozen to death. I met Mr. H.'s father on the street this week. He says his son owes his life to having had on a pair of your rubber-lined boots, and thinks others would have been saved if they had had on rubber lined instead of wool-lined boots. He could dry his, while theirs became frozen, incasing their feet so they soon became frozen, and they soon died. You see a full account of the sufferings of the crew in newspapers. Mr. Harriman will probably be out in a day or two, and then if you desire I can learn more about what I have already written. Respectfully yours,

A. H. GENN & CO.

The reponsibilities of corporations and employers thicken under the decisions of the court. A recent Rochester verdict is a case in point. The friends of Joseph Schell, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler, sued the hydraulic company for damages. It was shown that the boiler had been bought second-hand and was left exposed to the weather for nearly a year before it was put to use. The jury awarded $4,000 damages on the ground that the company had been negligent and reckless.

A Caldwell, Ohio, despatch says that William Miller, the oldest Mason in the United States, died Wednesday night, aged 98, and that he had been a Mason 81 years. According to Mr. Stephen Berry's list, the oldest Mason at the beginning of this year was Colonel Nathan Huntoon of Unity, N. H., who was initiated in 1803 and consequently has belonged to the order 79 years. It is getting to be the fashion for the *oldest Mason* to die regularly once a week.

The old and reliable advertising firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co., New York, lost their quarters in the disastrous fire of January 31st, but they turn up smiling again in a new and commodious office in that city, where they have every facility for the transaction of such business as belongs to their calling. They are now at 263 Broadway.

The investigation of alleged abuses of a patient at the Insane Hospital, is progressing before the committee, which is now in session at the Hospital.

Solon Chase announces that he is to begin the publication of a seven-column weekly greenback paper, at Chase's Mills. The first number will be issued March 15.

The annual meeting of the Monroe Cheese Co. will be held at Monroe village, March 4th, at one o'clock P. M.

Wilbur F. Lunt has been reappointed Attorney of United States for the district of Maine.

Gov. Plaisted has been making a tour of observation of our reformatory institutions.

Annie Louise Cary is as famous for her buckwheat cakes as is Clara Louise Kellogg for her delicious hash.

An effective medicine for kidney diseases, low fevers and nervous prostration, and well worthy of a trial, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Trip South and West—No. 10.

GOOD BYE TO TECUMSEH.

We were indebted to the hospitality of Gen. Warner during our brief stay at Tecumseh. Gen. W. is a widower, but keeps house in good style with his son and daughter, both of whom have recently graduated at Northern colleges. His sitting-room is fitted up with book shelves on three sides, filled with valuable books. Some may query how such a busy man finds time to read, but the men who read are not the idlers, but those who snatch a little leisure from the hours of active occupation.

By way of a farewell view of the scenery, I took a climb of half an hour or so up the wood-crowned height in rear of the house. When far up the slope, looking out through the interstices amongst the foliage, the whole panorama of the valley, and the surrounding hills by which it is shut in, presented a charming sight. Years hence, when this lovely valley is made to smile with cultivation, and when a pretty village, and tasteful dwellings and grounds, embellish the landscape, and its roughness is smoothed away by the hand of industry and refinement, the peaceful vale with its wood-crowned heights on every side, will attract the beholder with perfected loveliness.

IN A FREIGHT CAR.

We left Tecumseh in a freight car, rough and not very luxurious even for a freight car. We had some odd specimens of humanity aboard. One oldish man, evidently of the genus "crank," spent much of his time and breath denouncing his own wife and children. The coolness with which he consigned them to future perdition was shocking. A southern woman, brown, coarse, and by no means young, sat there smoking a long pipe. She appeared disposed to defend the absent wife and children. But he only intensified his condemnation of them. At last she asked him what he thought would be his own future doom. "Well," said he, "up to this time I am all right, but I cannot say what I may do hereafter."

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

IN A SMOKING CAR.

Did you ever ride 50 or 60 miles in a smoking car? If so, and you liked it, I have nothing to say. If you enjoyed it no more than I did, I know how to pity you. The train that came into Kingston, and which we had to take to reach Atlanta, was crowded full of men, women and children, most of whom were on their way to the Exposition. There was not a seat to be had, except in the smoking car, and very few there. We were lucky enough to get seated, but others who came in afterwards had to stand up. The car was redolent of villainous smells. Besides the effluvia from the smokers, a smoking car is of itself as filthy as a pig sty. With the consent of my seat mate I opened a window and let in the cool, fresh air. A bevy of lively young men, who came in late, and could get no seats, amused themselves by singing songs, accompanied by the music of a cornet which one of them played. They did their best to be jolly, although they could not be comfortable. It was late when we reached Atlanta, having been nearly all day travelling 100 miles and waiting for trains.

THE CHAIN GANGS.

Before taking leave of Atlanta, I have a few words to say about the "chain gangs." I saw one of them several times passing along the streets morning and evening. There were about a dozen half clothed men, all negroes except one, chained together by their ankles.

They were at work under an overseer repairing the highways. They were convicts, and there can be no reasonable objection to convicts being made to work. Of course there are other gangs scattered about the State. It is said their labor is sold to the highest bidder. There are two dangers connected with the system. One is, that the overseer or employer may be brutal and tyrannical. The other is, that the prejudice against the negro may influence the courts to inflict on him unjust and excessive punishment. I have seen a newspaper statement that one colored man, for over heating a hired horse, was sentenced to ten years in the chain gang. This comes very near to a restoration of slavery. If every young buck, guilty of like offence, were as hardly treated, convicts would not be lacking.

WESTWARD HO!

We left Atlanta at about three o'clock in the afternoon, in a Pullman car. Our original plan was to stop over at Chattanooga, and perhaps ascend Lookout Mountain. But we had lingered too long, and were forced to abandon that intention. It was a fine starlight night when we reached Chattanooga, in the southern borders of Tennessee, a centre of railroads and of business, and a place of rapid growth. Here is a national burial ground, where more than 12,000 of the nation's dead lie buried. Our road did not enter the city, but skirted along beside Lookout Mountain, of which we obtained as perfect a view as bright starlight would afford.

THE BATTLE QUESTION.

There was a battle at Lookout Mountain in 1864. But was there any battle, or any part of it, on the summit of the mountain, above the clouds? On this point, there have been conflicting assertions ever since the war closed. On one hand, it is contended that Gen. Hooker and his corps forced their way up the side of the mountain, and "above the clouds," dislodged the rebels, and drove them from their entrenchments. On the other, it is denied that there was any battle except around the base of the mountain. While in Atlanta, I met Col. Clark, a Kentuckian, who was a Union officer in the conflict, and he declared that the idea of a battle on the summit of the mountain was absurd; it was not and could not be true. I next inquired of Gen. Warner, who commanded the army corps or division next to Hooker's, and he also repudiated the story of any battle above the clouds. He said the rebels had no artillery which they could manage so as to fire down the side of the mountain, and the cliffs were too steep for the yankees to climb. But on the last day of my stay at Atlanta, I had a conversation with Rev. C. O. Brown, now a preacher in Kalamazoo, Michigan, but who was a "boy bugler" in Hooker's corps, and he claimed from personal knowledge that a part of Hooker's men climbed to the top of Lookout, and there had a conflict with the rebels and scattered them. He did not contend that there was heavy fighting "above the clouds," but that a part of the struggle was there. Hooker's men had constructed a road, and built forts part way up the mountain. Attempting to reach the summit, they found the cliffs too steep, and pushed along until they discovered a practicable point for a path, and followed it. The weight of evidence appears to be that the main battle was below, but that there was some fighting on the top of the mountain. In this immediate neighborhood, there were three hard fought battles, namely, those of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chickamauga, most sanguinary of all. But now peace smiles on all the region.

"The camp fires gleam no more at night,
And pleasant mornings come,
Without the blare of trumpets,
Or the beating of the drum;
All through the widening rifle pits
The grass is growing green,
And autumn wild flowers blossom
Where the bivouacs have been."

ON TO CHICAGO.

In the day time we should have been tempted to take the route through Cincinnati, over the Cincinnati Southern Railroad. This was built by the city, and cost 20 millions of dollars. It runs through the mountainous region of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, has 25 tunnels in 100 miles, and many deep chasms of from 100 to 200 feet, spanned by iron trestles. The bridge across the Kentucky river (286 feet high) is claimed to be the highest in the world. The curves are sharp and numerous, and the scenery picturesque in the extreme. But what was all this to people travelling in the night? So we took another route, and pursued our journey by way of Louisville, Ky. When we arose in the morning, we found ourselves approaching the city through a broken country. We here left our Pullman car and were transferred to another road. We could not see Louisville very satisfactorily, although we crossed a number of very long and straight streets. What we saw of it produced a favorable impression.

The Ohio river, as we crossed it, fell far short of the full signification of its old French name, "*La Belle Riviere*." It was broad and shallow, with wide mud heaps dividing its waters. We took a parlor car, or I should call it a lounging car, with cushioned chairs to sit or sleep in. Thus we travelled the whole length of Indiana. The country was level, the fields green as in summer, and the farm houses much improved from those we saw farther South. Hay was mostly in stacks, and corn stalks left standing in the field. We passed several villages, large and small, looking neat and attractive. Indianapolis is a very large and handsome city, standing on a plain, with broad and straight streets crossing each other at right angles, and many elegant public and private buildings. It was dark before we arrived at Chicago, and rain was falling freely, and we were glad to reach our quarters for the night.

H. K. B.

City News.

We are glad to announce, to the credit of our people who believe in musical culture, that the entertainments given by the Augusta Band, on three evenings of last week, were successful in an unexpected degree, not only in regard to the character of the performances, but also as to the attendance and receipts, some three hundred and fifty dollars being cleared, which will replenish the treasury and pay all outstanding demands. The farces by our local artists, E. McMurdie, Chas. S. Hichborn, Geo. F. Davies, E. W. Moore, and their lady assistants, were performed with a skill and grace unexpected from amateurs. The exquisite singing by Mrs. Welch, the cornet solo by Prof. Hall, the fine recitation by Rev. C. A. White, the big hit made by the Æsthetic Band, and the parts performed by the Augusta Band, were prominent features which deserve especial mention. There was a friendly rivalry in voting for the French clock, between the friends of Capt. L. A. Moore, Chas. B. Chick, and C. A. Stinchfield, all belonging to the profession of printers. The two former had a strong support, but a handful of votes at the last minute gave the clock to Stinchfield, a popular compositor at the *Journal* office, who wears his honors meekly.——On Monday, the wife of E. M. Boynton, on State street, while driving in from Manchester, was thrown from the sleigh and had a leg broken.——The Fifth Avenue Theatre Company of New York, are to present to our citizens on this (Thursday) evening, at Granite Hall, the grand emotional play of "East Lynne." The play is one of the finest ever put on the boards in Augusta, and will be sure to attract a large and fashionable audience. Reserved seat tickets are on sale at the American Express office.——The wife and daughters of Hon. John L Stevens of this city, U. S. Minister at Stockholm, Sweden, are spending the winter at Stuttgart, in South Germany.——The Eastern Electric Light Company has been organized, with a capital stock of $500,000. The corporation is located at Augusta, and its purposes are the generation of light and heat by electricity and the lighting of cities and villages with the electric light. The officers are—President, E. C. Allen; Treasurer, L. C. Cornish; Directors, E. C. Allen, H. S. Osgood, P. O. Vickery, D. Alden, J. H. Manley, D. A. Cony, O. D. Baker, J. R. Bodwell and Geo. C. Wing.——Yesterday was Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, and the occasion was observed in many churches throughout the land. The season continues until Easter Day, (April 9th, this year) but all Sundays are excepted. Its object is to afford a set time and season for self-examination, in order to the discovery and uprootal of sinful habits and desires.——Cobb & Cole have sold a Whalebone Knox mare, five years old, to John C. Horn, of West Waterville, for $300.——We had a pleasant call last week from Mr. L. L. Lincoln, Superintendent of the Bangor & Bucksport Railroad, who reports good business on his line, and that the prospect of opening the narrow gauge railroad from Bucksport to Ellsworth is exceeding bright.——Hon. J. W. Bradbury, accompanied by his son, Henry W. Bradbury, Esq, and wife, and Miss Gregory, have gone to South Carolina to remain until May.——The Reed livery stable, on Winthrop street, has been sold to Wm. Moody of Rockland, the old stage driver and railroad engineer. Cobb & Cole, who now occupy the stable, have a lease of the property for three years.——A delegation of forty from Jephtha Encampment of Odd Fellows, of this city, in their beautiful and showy uniforms, visited Bath yesterday as the guests of Sagawatha encampment of that city. A banquet, grand entertainment and ball were given them at the Sagadahoc House.——State Treasurer Holbrook and family have removed from Freeport to Augusta, for the winter.——The essay on Longfellow, given on Monday evening, before the Murray Club by Mr. Edgar L. Warren of the *Journal*, was a happy and just conception of America's sweetest bard, and should be published.——At a meeting of the Zeta Psi Society, held at Young's Hotel, in Boston, Friday evening, a large number of influential members were present. Col. J. Manchester Haynes of this city, was chosen one of the Vice Presidents.——Mr. J. D. Robbins, at his auction rooms on Water street, is to have an auction sale of goods every Saturday, disposing of everything from a second hand set of glass ware to a first-class farm. His stock of harness and horse clothing is large and inviting. Robbins' store is open at all times, and those who cannot attend the auction sales, can make extraordinarily good bargains on private contracts.——A review of the school year as it draws to a close, shows the great advantage of thorough supervision. Districts have united to grade or lengthen their schools; and a definite course of study, with systematic classification, has greatly increased the efficiency of the teachers. Such marked results is in large measure due to intelligent and careful supervision.——Postmaster Manley has written to Senator Frye, showing the necessity of a public building in Augusta, to accommodate the large and increasing business of the post office, the pension agency, and the internal revenue office. A bill has already been reported, providing for the construction of such a building, and it is the general opinion that it will pass both houses of Congress.——Mr. W. A. Bowen, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. Association, has been in the city several days laboring in the interests of the association here.——The sad news has been received of the death in Boston, yesterday, of Mr. George Herbert Davis, recently of the insurance firm of Benj. Davis, Farr & Co., of this city. He was afflicted with Bright's disease, but the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. He was the grandson of the late Benj. Davis of this city, and son of the late Geo. Davis, who died some four years since. His mother is still living in Boston, the daughter of Jacob Sleeper. The deceased was about twenty-six years of age, graduated at Harvard, and was an exemplary and worthy young man. He had but recently dedicated himself to the cause of religion, and was fitting himself for the preaching of the word in the Episcopal Church. His remains will be brought to Augusta for interment.

CONGRESS. In the Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Call was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, directing the Secretary of State to open negotiations with Spain for remitting the tax on cattle imported into Cuba from the United States. The anti-polygamy bill was taken up, and the amendment proposed by the Committee on Judiciary was read and agreed to upon the fifth section, which authorizes the President to grant amnesty to classes of offenders guilty before the passage of the act on such conditions as he shall think proper. The section as amended and the remaining committee amendments were then adopted. The polygamy bill was adopted on Thursday. This measure will have the effect of displacing the political supremacy of the Mormon territorial assembly, and if the commissioners for the administrative and judicial offices are men who are wise and bold enough to enforce the laws, polygamous practices will be eradicated. This bill contemplates providing for women compelled to abandon polygamous life, and legitimatizes the issue of plural marriages. A bill appropriating $100,000 to improve the harbor at Galveston was passed. The apportionment bill was passed just as it came from the House. Mr. Dawes presented two bulky packages tastily decorated with colored ribbon, inclosing numerous petitions for the better observations of the treaty stipulations with the Indians, and asking that they be given lands in severalty. Referred to committee on Indian affairs.

In the House, the apportionment bill, referred to elsewhere, was passed. The House went into Committee of the whole on the immediate deficiency bill which makes an appropriation of $1,822,983. There is a deficiency of $400,000 on account of public printing. The bill was passed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Harris of Mass., to regulate the shipment of live stock. Also a bill by Mr. Robinson of N. Y., a resolution extending sympathy to the laboring classes in Ireland and their representatives now in prison. The post-office appropriation bill received several amendments. Mr. Dingley of Maine, introduced a bill declaring that the payment of national duties on liquors shall not be held to authorize the sale of such liquor in any State or place where such sale is by law prohibited.

COCHITUATE, MASS., Jan. 26, 1881.

Messrs. F. W. KINSMAN & CO., Augusta, Me.

Gentlemen—I should like to add my testimony in favor of Adamson's Botanic Balsam. One year ago last Fall I took a sudden cold, and it settled in my right lung. I coughed badly for one year. I was so badly off with pain in my lungs (side and back), that I could not sit at my work more than one hour at one time, and it was with great difficulty that I could turn over in my bed my lungs were so sore. I took several kinds of medicine, but without any benefit. My physician said my right lung was obstructed, and should be strictly attended to before cold weather. He gave me advice and medicine which did me no good. Finally I was advised by a friend to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. I procured a small bottle at first, and took one dose on going to bed. In the morning I felt no soreness about my lungs whatever. This may seem strange, nevertheless it is true. I have since taken three bottles, and my cough is entirely cured, and I consider myself a well man, which is all due to Adamson Cough Balsam. C. W. STONE.

FAMILINE.—For sore throat and hoarseness, hundreds who have used it, say there is nothing better.

Kennebec County News.

E. Plympton & Sons' Hoe and Fork Manufactory, Litchfield, established in 1820, is the oldest manufactory of the kind in the United States. Mr. Plympton moved from Massachusetts to Litchfield in 1820; he is 87 years old.——D. W. Haynes of Readfield, has invented a Self Car Coupler, which can be easily substituted for the old ones. By its use much time may be saved, and danger avoided.——Wm. J. Rockwood of Farmingdale, formerly of Augusta, and H. B. Eldridge of Portland, have bought the interest of Charles Swift, in the Swift Manufacturing Company, and will hereafter conduct the business under the name of Rockwood & Eldridge. The latter will have charge of the business in New York. Mr. R. has had charge of the manufacturing in Gardiner for the last five years, and will continue the same.——D. C. Palmer, Esq., one of the best known and respected citizens of Gardiner, has been appointed Postmaster of that city, to fill the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Berry.——A little son of Albert Clifford of Benton, was kicked in the face by a horse, Saturday. The little fellow's face is badly disfigured, and his skull badly jammed. It is thought his injuries will be fatal.——Pressed hay from $17 to $18 delivered at the depot in Gardiner, and loose hay about $15 on the street.——George Gifford, Esq., of Vassalboro, now consul at Nantes, France, which office he has held for several years, has recently been appointed Consul at La Rochelle, a position more desirable on some accounts.——Capt. Joshua Wing, father of Hon. C. A. Wing and B. F. Wing, died Wednesday of last week, aged 89 years. He was the oldest man in Winthrop. He went there in 1800 from Cape Cod, and has lived there since. He has been a boot manufacturer, one of the leading citizens, held various positions of trust, and enjoyed the perfect confidence of the people.——The mill of H. W. Jewett & Co. in Gardiner, has been turning out an average of over 25,000 feet of long lumber daily for several weeks, and the workmen put in about nine hours per day to do it.——At the meeting of the trustees of Colby University, last week, it was voted to accept the resignation of President Robins, and a committee was appointed to open negotiations for a possible successor. Among the most prominent names brought forward and discussed for the vacancy, were those of Dr. Pepper of the Crozier Theological Seminary, and Dr. Johnson of the Cambridge Baptist church.

Editor's Table.

Mr. C. C. Hunt has for sale at his music store on Water Street, L. O. Emerson's new collection of music for choirs, singing classes and conventions, entitled "The Herald of Praise." It is destined to become one of the most popular among Oliver Ditson & Co.'s numerous publications. Its practical nature throughout will commend it to the great mass of people who want to learn to sing, and, having the knowledge, want good, fresh music which will please as well as instruct. It is a practical book by a practical man, and will be used by practical people with profit and pleasing results.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The Eclectic for February has the following varied and interesting table of contents: "The Scientific Evidence of Organic Evolution," by George J. Romanes; "Gossip of an Old Bookworm," by W. J. Thoms; "Of Mistakes: A Consolatory Essay," by A. K. H. B.; "Country Life in Italy." Part II.; "Dangers from Comets," by Richard A. Proctor; "Recent Phases of Judæophobia," by Dr. Hermann Adler; "Words of Wisdom from Goethe;" "George Colman, Elder and Younger," by H. Barton Baker; "The Eccentricities' of the Rich;" "La Chute des Feuilles," from the French of Millevoye; "Kith and Kin," a novel, by Jessie Fothergill, author of "The First Violin," chapters 34—39; "A Day at the British Museum Reading Room," by Percy Fitzgerald; "A Self-Help Society;" "Social Plagues—Jabber," by Prof. Nichol; "Three Burdens," by H. Somerset; "The Adventures of a War Correspondent;" "Christmas Song;" Literary Notices; Foreign Literary Notes; Science and Art, and Miscellany. Published by E. R. PELTON, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms, $5 per year; single copy, 45 cents; trial subscription for three months, $1.

A striking array of able articles appears in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for March, among them an article by Gen. Neal Dow on the "Results of Prohibitory Legislation," demonstrating the success of the efforts to suppress the liquor traffic in Maine. Geo. F. Edmunds has an article on "The Conduct of the Guiteau Trial;" Edward F. Noyes, one on "The Progress of the French Republic," and other articles by eminent gentlemen.

The March number of Lippincott's Magazine is now ready, fully illustrated, and brim full of instructive and interesting articles. Without mentioning in detail the titles of the various articles, with their authors, we may state that the complete list of contents is unusually varied, and includes nothing that is not readable and entertaining.

Better and better grows that grand publication for Boys and Girls, published by James Elverson, Philadelphia, Pa., entitled "Golden Days." It fills the place in the literature of the times that parents and friends of the rising generation have longed for. The fountains from which it draws are pure, and pure must be the streams thereof. We feel to commend this publication in the strongest terms. Send to James Elverson, Philadelphia, Pa., for a specimen copy.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART for March, comes to our table, richly laden with the rarest gems of art, the most touching of which is entitled "The Madonna at the Foot of the Cross." This Magazine is a teacher of art in its truest and highest sense. Published in London, Paris, by Galpin & Co.

We have received a volume entitled "Marriage and Parentage and the Sanitary and Physiological Laws for the Production of Children of Finer Health and Greater Ability." It is written by a physician and sanitarian, who claims that "the virtues of men and women as well as their vices may descend to their children." The author seems to know what he is talking about, and hopes that the time will come when men and women will consult a wise sanitarian before entering into the marriage relation. Published in New York by M. L. Holbrook & Co.

We have before us Volume VI. of the "Campaigns of the Civil War," embracing a minute description of the important battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. It is written by Abner Doubleday, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A., and late Maj.-Gen. U. S. V., commanding the First Corps at Gettysburg. The author holds Gen. O. O. Howard, commander of the Eleventh Corps, responsible for the disastrous results of the Chancellorsville campaign, on account of his want of appreciation of the situation and slowness of action. He also holds Hooker, the commanding General, partially responsible. The description of the three days' battle at Gettysburg—the decisive campaign which freed the Northern States from invasion—is vivid and particular as to details. The author to a considerable extent was an actor in the bloody scenes, wherein were turned back the rebel hosts that threatened the capture of Washington and the destruction of several Northern cities. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for March is out, with a fine illustration of one of its leading writers, W. D. Howells. Without mentioning in detail its table of contents, we may state that it has "From Morelia to Mexico City on Horseback," "A Ramble in Old Philadelphia," "Through One Administration," "Opera in New York," "The black bear," "The Danish Skate Sail," "Some of the Union League Decorations." Published by the Century Co., Union Square, New York.

THE WIDE AWAKE, published by Lothrop & Co., Boston, the interesting and entertaining monthly for young folks, has a list of illustrations and a table of contents for March, calculated to make the mouth water. Happy the children where this splendid Magazine has free course and circulates.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March is a beautiful and exceptionally interesting number. Among the leading articles are "The Old New York Coffee-Houses," "Typical Journeyings and Country Life in Mexico," "Dream Fold," a poem by Blanche Willis Howard, a Biographical Sketch of Paul Best, Gambetta's Minister of Instruction, a Paper on Small Telescopes, by Prof. Simon Newcomb, etc., etc.

The retention of any waste matter in the system produces injury. The collection of "phlegm" or diseased mucus in time of cold or throat affection should be promptly removed. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does it more quickly and effectually than any other cough syrup made.

We usually leave it to doctors to recommend medicines, but Parker's Ginger Tonic has been so useful in our family in relieving sickness and suffering, that we cannot say too much in its praise.—*Salem Argus*.

Items of Maine News.

Shaw & Bros. tannery, at Forest City, was burned Saturday. Loss $10,000; insured $5000.

Mr. S. C. Ramsdell states that he took one-half ton of pickerel through the ice in January, at Lincoln.

The wife of Dr. G. M. Twitchell, the well-known dentist of Fairfield, fell on the ice last Friday, and broke her arm.

W. T. Locke, conductor on the Farmington mixed train, slipped on the ice at Leeds Junction, Monday, and broke his arm.

The Haskell Silk Company of Saccarappa, has received a number of looms and will soon begin the manufacture of web silk.

There are five shoe factories in Freeport, all of which are doing a good business. The largest one employs about seventy-five hands.

Post-office discontinued, North Lubec; Postmasters appointed, E. C. Chatto, South Brooksville; Name changed, Stevens' Plains to Deering.

The wife of Capt. John Lord, at Ferry Point, Washington county, fell dead the other morning, while engaged preparing breakfast for the family.

Business men are looking forward with much interest to the opening in Houlton of the National Bank, which is fully organized and will commence transactions early in the spring.

Mrs. Evans, the aged mother of the postmaster at North Lovell, was horribly burned Sunday, by the ignition of her clothes while smoking, and died in a few hours.

The house and stable of Joel Roberts in lower Biddeford, were burned Saturday night, together with a large part of the contents, including a horse and two cows. Loss $2500; insured.

Patents have been issued as follows: Hiram A. Eaton of Manchester, "Fire Alarm Signal." Alvin Woodman of Lewiston, "Cloth tentering, drying and calendering machine."

On Saturday night, a fire destroyed the old wooden high school building in Bangor. The cost of the building thirty years ago was $9000; insured for $2000. Other quarters were provided for the school.

Nellie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Suel Patterson of Belfast, dropped dead, in Lowell, on Saturday last of heart disease. This is the fifth child of that same family which has died in this way.

The property of the Bangor & Piscataquis Slate Company at Brownville, was sold, Thursday, to Joseph Story, of the firm of Wilbur & Story, Boston, for $1,000 over and above the mortgage held by him.

The Normal school at Gorham commenced on Wednesday of last week, with an addition of from twenty to thirty pupils more than last term. The old and successful board of teachers remain in charge.

Robbins Heal, senior of the firm of Heal Bros. at Westport, committed suicide Wednesday evening. He left the house in his slippers, and without a hat. His tracks were traced to the shore and thence out on the flats into the deep water of the river.

Rev. L. E. Grant died at his residence in Lamoine on Sunday, Feb. 12. Mr. Grant's health has never been good since the close of the war, during which period he did gallant service for his country. Since that time he has devoted his life to gospel work.

The deeds from the city of Portland and Gen. Neal Dow, conveying to the Maine Central railroad the property beyond the Western Promenade, on which the workshops are to be erected, were delivered to the Maine Central directors Friday, the money paid and the deeds recorded.

During the year 1853, there were built in the Waldoboro' district, 25 ships, 8 barks, 10 brigs, 29 schooners, 1 sloop, and four boats, with a total tonnage of 40,453. In the Bath district, the same year, 47 ships, 3 barks, 4 brigs, 11 schooners, 3 boats and 1 steamer. Total, 49,119 tons.

Capt. Alfred Thompson of St. George, accidently dealt his wife a blow on the head with a hoe one day last week, which made a severe gash; the blow was intended for a cow which the wife was milking, and fortunately for the cow but unfortunately for Mrs. Thompson, she got up just in time to receive it.

Mr. Horace A. Wheelock died at Bangor last week. He died while sitting in his chair, with disease of the heart. The deceased was born in Readfield, Maine, April 17th, 1823, and was in business in New Orleans until the breaking out of the war, when he moved to Auburn, where he remained until he went to Bangor, about two years ago.

Saturday evening Portland citizens were afforded an opportunity to see the electric light which marks a new era in the illumination of public buildings and stores and may ultimately be extended to the streets. The Portland people were very much pleased with the result, and counted the new light a success. It kills the gas lights.

Schooner M. W. Drew, of Belfast, Maine, that was capsized off New River Inlet, N. C., in a storm last August came on the beach five miles south of New River, N. C., on the 4th inst., bottom up, with deck and rigging gone and her cargo of lumber is strewn along the beach. Vessel badly worn and a total wreck; cargo in fair state and can be saved. No papers were found.

Mr. Isaac Phinnemore of Cherryfield, met with a severe accident recently. He was hauling a large spar from township No. 10, and in turning a bend in the road the sleds were overturned and one end of the spar rolled on to his left arm and side, holding him until help arrived. No bones were broken, but his side and arm were badly bruised.

Fred, a young son of Miles S. Staples of Belfast, was seriously injured recently. Fred with his brother and several other boys, were at play, when he was thrown down, his head striking the stone curbing. He was picked up unconscious, the blood flowing freely from the right ear. This was followed by vomiting, and one of his arms was apparently paralyzed. He will recover.

The municipal officers of the various towns and directors of the Knox & Lincoln railroad met at Damariscotta on Thursday, to consider the lease submitted by the Maine Central and designate a day for the towns to vote. The lease was amended in one or two unimportant particulars, and Saturday, March 11th, selected as the day for the towns to vote.

Claud McCaslin, son of Alvin McCaslin of Medway, a young man about eighteen years old, was killed in the woods Tuesday, 14th, while at work for Joseph Thompson and brother. He was chopping a spruce with another man and when the tree fell, instead of running back, he stepped under a leaning cedar near by, which the spruce struck in falling and crushed down upon the unfortunate man, breaking his neck.

Over one hundred persons have responded to the invitation to attend the reunion of Oxford county people, to be held on the 4th of March. Probably the reunion will be held at the Falmouth Hotel, Portland. Hon. Geo. F. Emery is to be chairman, and Geo. F. Holmes, Esq., toastmaster. Hon. George F. Emery has written a pleasing song, dedicated to the "Oxford Bears," which will be sung at the reunion.

About the first ice cut and shipped from Maine, was cut in Bath from the pond on what is now Western Avenue, the round meadow that was flowed last fall by James A. Crooker. The ice was cut and shipped in 1835 by C. & W. D. Crooker, to South America, in the ship Transit, Capt. Little. The pond was then flowed by the dam at the old Standish mill, which stood just north of the old Standish bridge, part of the dam still standing.

The firm of Hathorn, Foss & Co., Dexter, who own a steam mill at Lambert Lake, are doing an extensive business in the line of manufacturing shooks for fruit boxes. At the present time their force consists of twenty-eight horses, eight oxen and forty men. They also have quite an extensive business at Lagrange, where two of the junior members of the company reside. Obed Foss, the financial member of the firm, is now in Florida, making contracts for shooks. They also have an agent in Italy, to whom they ship in large quantities.

D. D. Stewart, Esq., of St. Albans, has written a letter stating that he has made careful inquiries about the death of Mrs. Chadbourne (referred to last week.) A bottle was found in her pocket with strychnine in it, and a teaspoon in the ash-pan with which she had taken it. She was inquired of a few minutes before her death why she had taken poison? She replied: "If these were my last words I know nothing about the murder," and they were, indeed, her last words; she did not speak again and died in a very few minutes.

The Grand Lodge of the Maine Knights of Honor held its fifth annual session at Portland, on Wednesday of last week. There are 20 lodges in the State with 955 members. The following officers were elected: Past Grand Dictator, A. R. Savage, Auburn; Grand Dictator, R. E. Paine, Camden; Vice Dictator, A. E. Chase, Portland; Assistant Dictator, C. S. Crockett, Rockland; Grand Reporter, Frank W. Parker, Lewiston; Grand Treasurer, F. J. Day, Lewiston; Grand Chaplain, G. M. Atkins, Auburn. The next session will be held at Augusta.

Items of General News.

More than 17,000 persons were evicted in Ireland last year.

The new five cent Garfield postage stamp will be ready for issue March 1st.

Eight train robbers have been captured on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, five miles east of Kansas City.

Sergeant Mason is on trial before a court martial in Washington, for shooting at Guiteau. Defense, insanity.

Wakefield G. Frye of Maine, has been appointed by the President United States Consul-General at Halifax, N. S.

Governor Tabor of Colorado, had a daily income from a mine, during January, of two thousand five hundred dollars.

The ice harvest in the vicinity of Boston averages about three fourths of a crop. There will be no ice famine next summer, but there may be famine prices.

There is quite a freshet in some parts of the West. In Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia considerable damage has been done, and the rivers are still rising.

The grand jury at Washington have found 19 indictments against the persons connected with the star routes. Dorsey and Brady are among the persons indicted.

The boiler in B. F. Muttingly & Co.'s distillery in Louisville, Ky., exploded on Friday, badly injuring John Blake, the engineer, and unroofing part of the building.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following: John C. New of Indiana, assistant secretary of the treasury; Pinckney B. S. Pinchback, surveyor of customs at New Orleans.

Maggie Lanahan of Rock Rapids, Ia., confesses that she shot her father dead last Saturday night, and implicates her mother, her sister Anna, and J. Burch the lover of Anna. She states they all agreed upon the murder as the father opposed the marriage of Burch to Anna. All are under arrest.

In amending the revenue laws it seems to be agreed that the tax will be taken off of bank checks, proprietary medicines and matches, and probably from bank deposits and circulation. The tax on whiskey, malt liquors, tobacco and cigars, bank capital and the special tax on retail dealers will be considerably reduced. It is estimated that the total reduction in the revenues will foot up $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.

The Northern Transportation Company has begun in the Circuit Court at Milwaukee, Wis., a suit against the Grand Trunk Railway for damages, placed at $500,000, based upon breaches of contract. In 1879 the Grand Trunk Railway contracted with the Transportation Company to form its Eastern connection, and it is alleged by the latter that the railway did not fulfill its contract by furnishing the requisite number of cars.

The names of the captain and nineteen other persons, nearly all belonging to Quebec, are given as lost by the wrecking of the steamer Bahama; also the names of the thirteen saved in the first officer's boat. It is alleged that the Bahama had been condemned at Bermuda, and was not allowed to enter that port. The cargo was valued at $100,000; covered by insurance. The steamer was worth about the same and was also insured.

Bowdoin College has fifty alumni in Washington, including several Congressmen, and they have formed an association with Commodore Horatio Bridge of the navy as President; Israel Kimball of the Treasury and Judge Snell of the Police Court as Vice-Presidents; Joseph N. Whitney of the Bureau of Statistics, as Treasurer; Prof. John W. Chickering of the Deaf-Mute College, as corresponding Secretary; and James C. Strout of the Library of Congress, Secretary.

The last annual report of the New Hampshire Fish Commissioners states that, of the 419,500 Atlantic salmon eggs received from Maine, all but 7533 were hatched. During May 30,000 of the young fish were placed in the Contoocook river at Hillsboro', and the remainder were put into the Pemigewasset from one to three miles above Livermore Falls. Twenty-five salmon were caught at the State hatching house at Plymouth, varying from eight to twenty-two pounds in weight, twelve being females, from which 125,000 eggs were secured.

Mrs. Scoville, sister of Guiteau, the assassin, has sent a letter to Mrs. Garfield, pleading that she interpose for the life of the assassin. Mrs. Garfield instructed the Secretary of the Garfield monument committee to say that toward the slayer of her husband she cherished no malice. He must answer only to his God and the American people. For his sister and all members of his family she feels only profound pity. Further than this she asks to be left alone with her sorrow and to be spared being dragged into useless and torturing publicity.

King's county insane asylum, a large structure of four stories at Flatbush, L. I., took fire on Tuesday. The fire broke out in the fourth story where two wards were destroyed. The fire was confined to this floor and the only damage to the rest of the building was by water. About three hundred inmates of both sexes were in the building, and all were removed except two men who were burned to death, and one fireman who was badly injured. Loss on the building $30,000; no insurance. The buildings will be immediately rebuilt. The lunatics were greatly excited, and it was with exceeding difficulty they were removed.

An explosion occurred on Thursday in the flour mills of Jewell Bros., Fulton st., New York, two of the boilers bursting with great force. The buildings were almost totally destroyed. All the buildings in the vicinity were considerably shaken. Gill Stevens, the engineer, was instantly killed, and his body buried in the ruins. Elias Baldwin, a pilot on a Fulton ferry boat, was knocked down by a piece of flying timber, and severely injured. Wm. Cowan, a miller, was struck by a brick and severely injured in the head, and John Titus and John Neilson sustained several severe contusions. A large number of men at work in the mill at the time escaped from the building by the fire escape. It is the old story, the boilers were *believed* to be safe.

In the death of Bishop William M. Wightman, which occurred last week, the Methodist Episcopal Church South loses one of her ablest and most influential men. Bishop Wightman was a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and was born Jan. 8, 1808. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1828, and filled important pastorates till 1840, when he was elected editor of the Southern Christian Advocate. He was a member of the celebrated General Conference of 1844, which took measures for the division of the church, and of the Louisville Convention of 1845, which organized the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was also a member of every General Conference from 1846. At the General Conference of 1866 he was elected as bishop, since which time he has lived at Charleston.

What on Friday was the finest street in Haverhill, Mass., and the principal business mart, on the next day was a smouldering, shapeless mass of ruins. Men who on the day previous were worth their thousands, were penniless. By a devastating fire which levelled the street, 2000 people were thrown out of employment, and several families were homeless. The fire originated in the northern portion of a wooden block on the west side of Washington street, and spread with frightful rapidity in all directions. The whole area between Washington and Wingate streets, from Railroad square to Essex street, upon which were the brick buildings known as South block, Currier's building, Bishop block and Carlton & Noyes's factory, together with the wooden Tilton buildings and a number of wooden tenements, shops and sheds, was speedily reduced to ashes. The factories and warehouses west of Wingate street were saved with great difficulty. The flames leaped across Washington street and seized upon the brick block, which presented a solid wall of brick upon the eastern side. In a few hours a clean sweep was made to the river, from Gilman's building on the north to the alley at 122 Washington street, a distance of nearly 1000 feet, only two buildings, between the alley and the railroad being now standing. In the rear of the buildings which fronted on Washington street were a large number of brick buildings on the river bank, which were also totally consumed, so that one standing at the depot (which was also in great danger) can look along the whole river as far as Washington square. Among the largest building destroyed on the west side of Washington street, are the Prescott factory, the Kimball and Finney blocks, and the blocks occupied by the Merrimack and 1st National Banks, Howe and Day, and Gale Brothers. The district burned is an irregular parallelogram, stretching about a thousand feet along the river, and averaging about 500 feet in width, and nearly every important shoe manufacturing establishment in Haverhill was situated upon it, the Gardner block and a few others west of Wingate and Essex streets being the only exceptions. Over sixty buildings were burned. Out of 153 boot and shoe firms, 125 are burned out. Loss about $2,000,000; insured for $1,800,000. The people are hopeful, and have already made their plans for rebuilding.

The Market[s]

[Wednesday being Washing[ton's birth]day, there were no Boston eve[ning papers, and] consequently no Brighton mar[ket report.]

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY

FLOUR—We quote sales at $4 ... Western Superfine; $5 25@5 ... mon extras; $5 25@6 50 for ... extras; and $5 50@7 50 per bb[l.] ... nesota extras, including cho[ice] brands; winter wheats are sellin[g] ... $7 25 for Ohio, Indiana and ... and $7 00@7 75 for Illinois and ... spring wheat patents are selling ... 9 00, and winter wheats at $7 ... bbl. Corn Meal has been sellin[g] ... 3 20 per bbl. Rye Flour sells ... 5 75 per bbl. In Oat Meal sale[s] ... at $6 50@7 25 per bbl. for c... fancy Western.

GRAIN—There is very little cha[nge] ... we quote No. 2 and high mixed ... steamer corn at 70@72c; Oa[ts] ... demand. The sales for No. ... white have been at 54@56c; No ... 53½@54c; No. 3 white at 51½ ... No. 2 mixed at 50@51c per bu[sh] ... have been selling at $22 00@ ... Middlings at $25 00@26 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The pork mar[ket] ... The sales of prime clear ... 15 50 for prime; $18 50@19 00 ... and $19 50@21 50 for clear ... backs. Beef sells at $9 50 ... bbl. for mess, $11 00@12 0[0] ... mess, and $13 00@15 00 per bb[l.] ... plate and family. Lard is firm ... 11⅝@12c per lb., for city an[d] ... Smoked Hams are selling at 11 ... lb. as to quality.

PRODUCE—In butter sales, W... Northern creameries have been ... for choice and 30@41c per lb. ... good; New York and Vermont ... @40c for choice and 20@35c ... good; Western dairy packed at ... choice and 20@33c for fair and ... Western ladle packed at 33@36c ... and 18@32c for fair and good. ... in demand. Sales of choice at ... fair to good at 11@13c and c... skim at 7@10c per lb. Eggs ... selling at 29@31c per doz. for E... mont and New York; 26@29c ... and P. E. Island, and 22@23c f... Beans are in steady demand. ... choice pea beans have been at ... choice mediums at $3 70@3 75; ... at $3 20@3 35; red kidneys at hi... Peas are quiet and remain ... Potatoes are in good demand ... are steady. We quote Aroo[stook] ... and Maine Central at $1 10@1 15 ... Rose at $1 05@1 10; Jacksons a[t] ... Prolifics at 1 00@$1 10; Peerles[s] ... 1 05; Chenangoes at 90c@ 95 ... Sweet Potatoes have been sellin[g] ... 5 75 per bbl. Onions have b[een] ... at $2 00@2 25 per bbl. App[les] ... moderate demand, but firm. ... have been at $3 00@3 25 per ... Apples in demand. Poultry ... good demand, with sales of ... good turkeys and chickens at ... HAY. Choice Hay is firm a[t] ... $20 @ 21 per ton. Ordinary an[d] ... grades range from $16@19 p[er] ... Rye Straw the sales have been ...

Augusta City Mark[et.]

WEDNESDAY

APPLES—Green $3 00@3 25 p[er bbl.]

BARLEY—60@65c.

BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 ... Eyes $2 10@2 25.

BUTTER—Good Butter sells f[rom] ...

CHEESE—New 12½@15c.

COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 70@1 ...

EGGS—24@25c per dozen.

FLOUR—$8 00@10 00 per bbl.

GRAIN—Corn 83@85c; oats 50 ...

HAY—$12 00@14 00; pressed $ ...

HONEY—Choice Aroostook ho[ney] ... per pound.

HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6¼@ ... ing on 90 pounds; lamb skins 50 ... skins 12c; deacons 25@35c; al... @20c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Lime ... cask; cement $2 00.

LARD—11½@12c.

MEAL—Corn 82@85c; rye $1 ...

PRODUCE—Potatoes, 90@1 00 ... bushel; onions $75@1 00 per b... bages $3.00 per hundred lbs.

PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork ... beef per side 8@8½c; ham ... fowls 10@12c; lamb 6@8c; mu[tton] ... spring chickens 15@17c; ro... @8½c; sausages 12@14c: turke[ys] ...

SHORTS—$26@28 per ton.

SUPERPHOSPHATE—Sells at ... lb. in packages, $40@50 per ton.

GROUND PLASTER—Sells at ... per ton.

WOOL—Washed 30@34c; unw[ashed] ... 26c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY.

APPLES — Evaporated, 15@ ... Western, 6½@7; do Eastern, ... bbl. 3 00@3 25; cooking, $2 25@ ...

BUTTER—22@25c for choic[e] ... Vermont 32@35c per lb.

BEANS—Pea $3 75@3 85; Ye[llow eyes] ... $3 10@3 25.

CHEESE—Me. and Vermont F... @14c¼; skim cheese 7½@8c.

COAL—Stove and Egg $6 50@ ...

FLOUR—Superfine $5 00@5 50 ... and XX $7 00@7 50; Michigan ... and XX $7 50@7 65; Common ... $7 00@7 25; St. Louis winter ... @8 50.

FISH—Cod Ship's $ 00@ 00; S... @5 00; Herring $4 00@5 00; ... bx 20@25c; Mackerel per bbl. S... $10 50@. 12.00

GRAIN—Corn, car lots 75@76c ... 78c per bushel; oats 55c; ... $24 00@26 00 per ton; rye $1 ... $26 00@28 00 per ton.

LARD—Per tierce 11⅞@12c p... tub 12⅜@12¼c; pail 12¾@13½ ...

PROVISIONS—Beef side 6@6½ ... chickens 13@15; fowl 10@12½ ... 15@17c; eggs 22@23c; potatoe[s] ... per bushel; Chicago extra beef ... 50; pork backs $22 00@22 25; c... 21 25; mess $19 00@19 50; ham ...

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY,

WOOL—The wool market is fir[m] ... good demand. Sales—2,000,00[0] ... The sales of Ohio and Pennsylva[nia] ... at 44@45c. for X, XX and XX ... and good average XX is now ... and upward. Michigan and ... fleeces at 42@42½c for X; and m... No. 1 fleeces at 46@48c per lb. ... Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. ... Wools continue in demand, and ... Wools are selling quite freely. ... firm and continue to range from ... medium. Pulled Wools are firm ... market sustains previous price[s] ... kinds. The sales of choice E... Maine super have been at 45@ ... common and good supers at 30@ ...

Watertown Cattle Mar[ket.]

TUESDAY.

BEEF CATTLE — Receipts ... sales of Beef Cattle—choice at $... extra at $8 00@8 50; first quality ... $7 75; second quality at $5 00@6 ... quality at $4 00@4 75.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen ... at $100@167; milch cows and ... $20@48; yearling $7@13; two ye[ars] ... 25; three years, $20@45; farr[ow] ... $15@35; fancy cows $50@67.

SWINE — Western fat swine, ... 8c; Northern dressed hogs at 8½ ...

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Recei[pts] ... head; market fair; sales of ... lots $2 50@4 75 each; extra $6 ... lambs 4¾@7; Veal calves 3@7.

Bangor Produce Mark[et.]

WEDNESDAY,

APPLES—Sweet, $1 50@1 75; ... $1 25@1 75; Baldwin No. 1, $1 75 ...

BEANS—Yellow Eyes $2 75@ ... bush; Pea, hand picked, $3 00@3 ...

BUTTER—Best, 26@28c per ... good, 23@25; good, 20@22c per lb.

EGGS—23c per doz.

GRAIN—Oats 50@52c per bush; ...

HAY—$14@17 per ton; pressed ...

POTATOES—Best Early Rose, ... per bush. Whites 75@85.

PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog ... western clear 11c per lb; chicken[s] ... turkeys, 18@20c.

Chicago Cattle Marke[t.]

CHICAGO, ...

Hogs—Receipts 18,000 head; ... 4700; prices 5@10c lower and ... tive; common to good mixed at 6 ... heavy packing and shipping at 6 ... light 6 20@6 70; culls and grasser[s] ... @6 00.

Cattle—Receipts 6000 head; ... 1900 head; generally unchanged; ... weak; good to choice shipping ... common to fair at 4 60@6 25.

Sheep—receipts 3400 head; ... 600 head; medium to good 4 ... common to fair 3 50@4 50; choice ...

New York Money Mark[et.]

NEW YORK, ...

United States Sixes, 1881, (ex.) ...
" " New 5's (ext.) ...
" " New 4½ (reg.) ...
" " " (coup.) ...
" " New 4's (reg.) ...
" " " (coup.) ...
" " Pacific 6's '95. ...

tems of General News.

e than 17,000 persons were evicted in
d last year.
new five cent Garfield postage stamp
e ready for issue March 1st.
t train robbers have been captured
Missouri Pacific Railroad, five miles
Kansas City.
geant Mason is on trial before a court
l in Washington, for shooting at
u. Defense, insanity.
kefield G. Frye of Maine, has been
ated by the President United States
l-General at Halifax, N. S.
ernor Tabor of Colorado, had a daily
e from a mine, during January, of
housand five hundred dollars.
ice harvest in the vicinity of Boston
ges about three fourths of a crop.
will be no ice famine next summer,
ere may be famine prices.
re is quite a freshet in some parts of
est. In Ohio, Kentucky and Vir-
considerable damage has been done,
e rivers are still rising.
grand jury at Washington have
19 indictments against the persons
cted with the star routes. Dorsey
rady are among the persons indicted.
boiler in B. F. Muttingly & Co.'s
ery in Louisville, Ky., exploded on
y, badly injuring John Blake, the en-
, and unroofing part of the building.
Senate in executive session confirm-
following: John C. New of Indiana,
ant secretary of the treasury; Pinck-
. S. Pinchback, surveyor of customs
w Orleans.
rgie Lanahan of Rock Rapids, Ia.,
ses that she shot her father dead last
lay night, and implicates her mother,
ter Anna, and J. Burch the lover of
She states they all agreed upon
urder as the father opposed the mar-
of Burch to Anna. All are under ar-

mending the revenue laws it seems
agreed that the tax will be taken off
k checks, proprietary medicines and
es, and probably from bank deposits
irculation. The tax on whiskey,
quors, tobacco and cigars, bank capi-
d the special tax on retail dealers will
nsiderably reduced. It is estimated
the total reduction in the revenues
ot up $50,000,000 or $60,000,000.
Northern Transportation Company
gun in the Circuit Court at Milwau-
is., a suit against the Grand Trunk
ay for damages, placed at $500,000,
upon breaches of contract. In 1879
rand Trunk Railway contracted with
ransportation Company to form its
rn connection, and it is alleged by the
that the railway did not fulfill its
ct by furnishing the requisite num-
cars.
names of the captain and nineteen
persons, nearly all belonging to
c, are given as lost by the wrecking
steamer Bahama; also the names of
irteen saved in the first officer's boat.
alleged that the Bahama had been
nned at Bermuda, and was not al-
to enter that port. The cargo
valued at $100,000; covered by in-
ce. The steamer was worth about
ne and was also insured.
rdoin College has fifty alumni in
ngton, including several Congress-
and they have formed an associa ion
Commodore Horatio Bridge of the
s President; Israel Kimball of the
ry and Judge Snell of the Police
as Vice-Presidents; Joseph N. Whit-
the Bureau of Statistics, as Treas-
Prof. John W. Chickering of the
Mute College, as Corresponding Secre-
and James C. Strout of the Library
gress, Secretary.
last annual report of the New Hamp-
Fish Commissioners states that, of
9,500 Atlantic salmon eggs received
Maine, all but 7533 were hatched.
May 30,000 of the young fish
placed in the Contoocook river at
oro', and the remainder were put
the Pemigewasset from one to three
above Livermore Falls. Twenty-five
n were caught at the State hatching
at Plymouth, varying from eight to
y-two pounds in weight, twelve being
es, from which 125,000 eggs were se-

Scoville, sister of Guiteau, the as-
has sent a letter to Mrs. Garfield,
ng that she interpose for the life of
ssassin. Mrs. Garfield instructed the
ary of the Garfield monument com-
to say that toward the slayer of her
nd she cherished no malice. He must
r only to his God and the American
For his sister and all members of
mily she feels only profound pity.
er than this she asks to be left alone
her sorrow and to be spared being
ed into useless and torturing publici-

g's county insane asylum, a large
re of four stories at Flatbush, L. I.,
ire on Tuesday. The fire broke out
fourth story where two wards were
yed. The fire was confined to this
and the only damage to the rest of
ilding was by water. About three
d inmates of both sexes were in
ilding, and all were removed except
n who were burned to death, and
eman who was badly injured. Loss
building $30,000; no insurance.
uildings will be immediately rebuilt.
unatics were greatly excited, and it
ith exceeding difficulty they were re-

explosion occurred on Thursday in
our mills of Jewell Bros., Fulton st.,
York, two of the boilers bursting
great force. The buildings were
totally destroyed. All the build-
in the vicinity were considerably
n. Gill Stevens, the engineer, was
tly killed, and his body buried in the
Elias Baldwin, a pilot on a Fulton
boat, was knocked down by a piece
ing timber, and severely injured.
Cowan, a miller, was struck by a
and severely injured in the head, and
Titus and John Neilson sustained
l severe contusions. A large num-
men at work in the mill at the time
d from the building by the fire es-
It is the old story, the boilers were
d to be safe.
the death of Bishop William M.
man, which occurred last week, the
dist Episcopal Church South los s
her ablest and most influential men.
Wightman was a native of Charles-
outh Carolina, and was born Jan.
He entered the ministry of the
dist Episcopal Church in 1828, and
mportant pastorates till 1840, when
s elected editor of the Southern
ian Advocate. He was a member of
ebrated General Conference of 1844,
took measures for the division of
urch, and of the Louisville Conven-
1845, which organized the Metho-
piscopal Church South. He was also
ber of every General Conference
1846. At the General Conference of
e was elected as bishop, since which
e has lived at Charleston.
t on Friday was the finest street in
hill, Mass., and the principal business
on the next day was a smouldering,
ess mass of ruins. Men who on the
evious were worth their thousands,
penniless. By a devastating fire
levelled the street, 2000 people were
n out of employment, and several
es were homeless. The fire origi-
in the northern portion of a wooden
on the west side of Washington
and spread with frightful rapidity in
rections. The whole area between
ngton and Wingate streets, from
ad square to Essex street, upon which
he brick buildings known as South
Currier's building, Bishop block and
n & Noyes's factory, together with
oden Tilton buildings and a number
oden tenements, shops and sheds,
peedily reduced to ashes. The facto-
nd warehouses west of Wingate
were saved with great difficulty.
flames leaped across Washington
and seized upon the brick block,
presented a solid wall of brick upon
stern side. In a few hours a clean
was made to the river, from Gil-
building on the north to the alley at
ashington street, a distance of nearly
eet, only two buildings, between the
and the railroad being now standing.
rear of the buildings which fronted
shington street were a large number
k buildings on the river bank, which
also totally consumed, so that one
ng at the depot (which was also in
danger) can look along the whole
s far as Washington square. Among
rgest building destroyed on the west
Washington street, are the Prescott
y, the Kimball and Finney blocks,
blocks occupied by the Merrimack
t National Banks, Howe and Day,
ale Brothers. The district burned is
regular parallelogram, stretching
a thousand feet along the river, and
ging about 500 feet in width, and
every important shoe manufactur-
tablishment in Haverhill was situated
t, the Gardner block and a few others
of Wingate and Essex streets being
ly exceptions. Over sixty buildings
burned. Out of 153 boot and shoe
125 are burned out. Loss about
,000; insured for $1,800,000. The
are hopeful, and have already made
plans for rebuilding.

The Markets.

[Wednesday being Washington's birthday, there were no Boston evening papers, consequently no Brighton market.—Ed.]

Boston Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

FLOUR—We quote sales at $4 50@5 00 for Western Superfine; $5 25@5 75 for common extras; $5 25@6 50 for Wisconsin extras; and $5 50@7 50 per bbl. for Minnesota extras, including choice baker's brands; winter wheats are selling at $6 50@$7 25 for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and $7 00@7 75 for Illinois and St. Louis; spring wheat patents are selling at $7 50@9 00, and winter wheats at $7 25@8 00 per bbl. Corn Meal has been selling at $3 10@3 20 per bbl. Rye Flour sells at $5 50@5 75 per bbl. In Oat Meal sales have been at $6 50@7 25 per bbl. for common and fancy Western.

GRAIN—There is very little change in corn, we quote No. 2 and high mixed at 73@73c; steamer corn at 70@72c; Oats are in fair demand. The sales for No. 1 and extra white have been at 54@56c; No. 2 white at 53½@54c; No. 3 white at 51½@52c, and No. 2 mixed at 50@51c per bushel. Shorts have been selling at $22 00@23 00, and Middlings at $25 00@26 per ton.

PROVISIONS—The pork market is dull. The sales of prime clear at $15 00@15 50 for prime; $18 50@19 00 for mess; and $19 50@21 50 for clear, including backs. Beef sells at $9 50@10 50 per bbl. for mess, $11 00@12 00 for extra mess, and $13 00@15 00 per bbl. for extra plate and family. Lard is firm. Sales at 11⅜@12c per lb., for city and Western. Smoked Hams are selling at 11½@12c per lb. as to quality.

PRODUCE—In butter sales. Western and Northern creameries have been at 42@46c for choice and 30@41c per lb. for fair and good; New York and Vermont dairy at 38@40c for choice and 20@35c for fair and good; Western dairy packed at 35@38c for choice and 20@33c for fair and good; and Western ladle packed at 33@36c for choice and 18@32c for fair and good. Cheese is in demand. Sales of choice at 13¼@13¾c; fair to good at 11@13c and common and skim at 7@10c per lb. Eggs have been selling at 29@31c per doz. for Eastern Vermont and New York; 26@29c for Canada and P. E. Island, and 22@23c for Western. Beans are in steady demand. The sales of choice pea beans have been at $3 75@3 85; choice mediums at $3 70@3 75; yellow eyes at $3 20@3 35; red kidneys at higher prices. Peas are quiet and remain unchanged. Potatoes are in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote Aroostook Rose and Maine Central at $1 10@1 15; Northern Rose at $1 05@1 10; Jacksons at $1@$1 05; Prolifics at 1 00@$1 10; Peerless at 1 00@1 05; Chenangoes at 90c@ 95 per bush. Sweet Potatoes have been selling at $5 50@5 75 per bbl. Onions have been selling at $2 00@2 25 per bbl. Apples are in moderate demand, but firm. The sales have been at $3 00@3 25 per bbl. Dried Apples in demand. Poultry has been in good demand, with sales of common to good turkeys and chickens at 12@18c.

HAY. Choice Hay is firm and sells at $20 @ 21 per ton. Ordinary and medium grades range from $16@19 per ton. In Rye Straw the sales have been at $19 @ 20

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

APPLES—Green $3 00@3 25 per bbl.
BARLEY—60@65c.
BEANS—Pea beans $2 75@3 00; Yellow Eyes $2 10@2 25.
BUTTER—Good Butter sells for 20@25c.
CHEESE—New 12½@15c.
COTTON SEED MEAL—$1 70@1 75 per cwt.
EGGS—24@25c per dozen.
FLOUR—$8 00@10 00 per bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 83@85c; oats 50@55.
HAY—$12 00@14 00; pressed $16@18.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 20@25 per pound.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6½@7c. dividing on 90 pounds; lamb skins 50@75c; calf skins 12c; deacons 25@35c; shearlings 15 @20c.
LIME AND CEMENT—Lime $1 25 per cask; cement $2 00.
LARD—11½@12c.
MEAL—Corn 82@85c; rye $1 15@1 25.
PRODUCE—Potatoes, 90@1 00 cents per bushel; onions $75@1 00 per bushel; cabbages $3.00 per hundred lbs.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 9½@10c; beef per side 8@8½c; ham 10@12—c; fowls 10@12c; lamb 6@8c; mutton 6@7c; spring chickens 15@17c; round hog 8@8½c; sausages 12@14c: turkeys 17@20c.
SHORTS—$26@28 per ton.
SUPERPHOSPHATE—Sells at 2½@3c per lb. in packages, $40@50 per ton.
GROUND PLASTER—Sells at $5 50@6 00 per ton.
WOOL—Washed 30@34c; unwashed 25@26c.

Portland Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

APPLES — Evaporated, 15@17; dried Western, 6½@7; do Eastern, 6½@7; per bbl. 3 00@3 25; cooking, $2 25@2 50.
BUTTER—22@25c for choice family; Vermont 32@35c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $3 75@3 85; Yellow Eyes $3 10@3 25.
CHEESE—Me. and Vermont Factory 13½@14c¼; skim cheese 7½@8c.
COAL—Stove and Egg $6 50@7 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $5 00@5 50; Spring X and XX $7 00@7 50; Michigan Winter X and XX $7 50@7 65; Common Michigan, $7 00@7 25; St. Louis winter best $8 00 @8 50.
FISH—Cod Ship's $ 00@ 00; Shore $4 75 @5 00; Herring $4 00@5 00; Scaled per bx 20@25c; Mackerel per bbl. Shore No. 2 $10 50@. 12.00
GRAIN—Corn, car lots 75@76c; bag lots 78c per bushel; oats 55c; fine feed $24 00@26 00 per ton; rye $1 30; shorts $26 00@28 00 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 11¾@12c per lb; per tub 12½@12½c; pail 12¾@13½.
PROVISIONS—Beef side 6@6½ and 7@10c; chickens 13@15; fowl 10@12½; turkeys 15@17c; eggs 22@23c; potatoes 95@1 00 per bushel; Chicago extra beef $12 25@12 50; pork backs $22 00@22 25; clear $21 00 21 25; mess $19 00@19 50; hams 11½@12

Wool Market.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

WOOL—The wool market is firm, with a good demand. Sales—2,000,000 pounds. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 44@45c. for X, XX and XX and above and good average XX is now held at 45c and upward. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces at 42@42½c for X; and medium and No. 1 fleeces at 46@48c per lb., including Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio. Unwashed Wools continue in demand, and Territory Wools are selling quite freely. Prices are firm and continue to range from 28@33c for medium. Pulled Wools are firm, and the market sustains previous prices for all kinds. The sales of choice Eastern and Maine super have been at 45@52½c, and common and good supers at 30@35c per lb.

Watertown Cattle Market.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

BEEF CATTLE — Receipts 698 head; sales of Beef Cattle—choice at $8 75@9 50; extra at $8 00@8 50; first quality at $7 00 $7 75; second quality at $5 00@6 50; third quality at $4 00@4 75.

STORE CATTLE—Working Oxen per pair at $100@167; milch cows and calves at $20@48; yearling $7@13; two years, $14@25; three years, $20@45; farrow cows, $15@35; fancy cows $50@67.

SWINE — Western fat swine, live, 7½@8c; Northern dressed hogs at 8¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS — Receipts 2,045 head; market fair; sales of sheep in lots $2 50@4 75 each; extra $6 00@6 50; lambs 4¾@7; Veal calves 3@7.

Bangor Produce Market.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

APPLES—Sweet, $1 50@1 75; cooking $1 25@1 75; Baldwin No. 1, $1 75@2 00.
BEANS—Yellow Eyes $2 75@2 90 per bush; Pea, hand picked, $3 00@3 25.
BUTTER—Best, 26@28c per lb; fair to good, 23@25; good, 20@22c per lb.
EGGS—23c per doz.
GRAIN—Oats 50@52c per bush; corn 80c.
HAY—$14@17 per ton; pressed $15@18.
POTATOES — Best Early Rose, 90c@95. per bush. Whites 75@85.
PROVISIONS—Pork, round hog, 8¾@9; western clear 11c per lb; chickens 15@17c; turkeys, 18@20c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.

Hogs—Receipts 18,000 head; shipments 4700; prices 5@10c lower and fairly active; common to good mixed at 6 15@6 70; heavy packing and shipping at 6 75@7 15; light 6 20@6 70; culls and grassers at 4 00-@6 00.

Cattle—Receipts 6000 head; shipments 1900 head; generally unchanged; shipping weak; good to choice shipping 5 50@5 90 common to fair at 4 60@6 25.

Sheep—receipts 3400 head; shipments 600 head; medium to good 4 75@5 25; common to fair 3 50@4 50; choice 5 50@6 00.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

United States Sixes, 1881,		(ex.)	100¾
"	" New 5's	(ext.)	102
"	" New 4½	(reg.)	113⅞
"	"	(coup.)	114⅞
"	" New 4's	(reg.)	117⅞
"	"	(coup.)	117⅞
"	" Pacific 6's	'95.	125

WOMAN'S TRIUMPH.

A Severe Surgical Operation. It is Endured Without taking Ether. Subject, Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout, N. Y.

(From the Correspondence of the Kingston, N. Y. *Freeman.*)

The case of Mrs. Edward Myers, of Rondout, New York, furnishes an apt illustration of woman's power of endurance. This lady had been treated for months in the usual way for Erysipelas of the hand, without benefit. Not until her hand had become a mass of putrified flesh did she turn to Dr. Kennedy, proprietor of the "Favorite Remedy," for help.

He at once informed her that it was impossible to save the hand—it must be amputated. She received this terrible intelligence quietly, declined to take ether, stipulating merely to hold her husband's hand during the operation, and underwent the painful process without moving a muscle or uttering a groan. Dr. Kennedy then gave "Favorite Remedy" freely to cleanse the blood and prevent the return of the disease, and Mrs. Myers now lives and rejoices in her great deliverance. "Favorite Remedy" is fast becoming a trusted household friend in all cases of Female Weakness and diseases of the blood. One dollar a bottle. Your druggist has it. 1m11

The PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, for February, contains official time-tables of the railway and steamboat companies, stations, distances, fares, &c., and an A, B, C, Pathfinder Index, giving information concerning railway connections, distances, hours of travel from Boston, together with postal, telegraph, money orders and census information. Published on the first of each month by the New England Railway Publishing Co., 117 Franklin street, Boston.

Influenzas, coughs and colds seem to be prevailing in this city and vicinity. We have found nothing that makes so quick work in staying their progress and preventing serious results from these colds, which will compare with the U. S. Gold Cough Cure, prepared by our friends Partridge Bros. It is a cheap, elegant combination costing only 25 cents a bottle and will break up and cure any cold or lung cough caused by cold.

An Almost Magical Effect.

Report of a Compound Oxygen patient: "I was unable to digest my food on account of Chronic Inflammation of the Stomach and Torpidity of the Liver. The Treatment had an almost magical effect from the first. My improvement in strength, appetite, and ability to digest my food was indeed wonderful." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, Philadelphia, Pa.

William H. Vanderbilt's ball, at his new mansion in New York last week, was the most magnificent private ball ever given in that city, and its cost was not far from twenty thousand dollars. None of the Astors were present.

Rev. Mr. Preble, of Bath, Universalist, thinks the increase of capital crimes possibly may be due to the abolition of capital punishment and that another cause may be that "Maine drinks the worst liquor in the world," while he agrees "that the Maine law generally is wholesome."

Peruvian Syrup—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the *protoxide of iron* which in this preparation remains unchanged, and is the only form in which this *vital element* of healthy blood can be supplied.

A railroad conductor was killed by an accident in Kentucky a few days ago, whose father, son, and three brothers all met violent deaths, two by falls, two by railroad accidents, and one by drowning. He was the last male member of the family.

The steamer "Star of the East," which is lying in winter quarters at East Boston, is being re-painted, and receiving the most thorough repairs for the summer's campaign.

We have received the MUSICAL HERALD for February, which has its usual compliment of musical literature and popular pieces.

Many Wonder How Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other column.

The worst of all diseases are Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia. The best of all medicines for these diseases is "ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT," the banner Kidney Remedy.

A pure strengthening tonic, free from whiskey and alcohol, cures dyspepsia, and similar diseases. It has never been equalled. Brown's Iron Bitters.

Special Notices.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 9 106 Wall St., New York.

In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can af rd to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For over thirty-four years

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, New York City.* 26t50

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 sent free. For particulars address E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y. 1y4

SICK HEADACHE CURED. Immediate relief guaranteed. Also nervous, neuralgic, congestive and bilious headache cured; sea sickness and vomiting in pregnancy prevented, by using Partridge's SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sent free, by mail, on receipt of 50 cents, by FRANK R. PARTRIDGE, Chemist, 3m13 Augusta, Maine.

Married.

In Brownfield, Feb. 14, Frank A. Gray to Lizzie E. Emerson of Denmark.
In Brunswick, Feb. 11, H. S. Lombard of Gardiner, to Louisa A. Weston of Litchfield.
In Bethel, Feb. 11, Frank H. Lord to Ada M. Stiles.
In Belfast, Feb. 14, Gilbert R. Ellis to Ida M Rowe of Morrill; Feb. 9, Simon Jellison of Monro, to Nellie F. Chapman.
In Bangor, Feb. 18, Charles E. Badger to Mary E. Greenyer; Feb. 16, Chas. S. Cayting to Emma H. Taylor.
In Columbia Falls, Feb. 4, Capt. Geo. H. Frye to Silvia F. Coffin, both of Harrington; Chas. H. Tabbutt to Della F. Wass, both of Columbia.
In Corinth, Feb. 12, Sewell D. Washburn, to Dora E. Evans.
In Deering, Feb. 15, Eugene H. Sawyer of Portland to Emma Thurlow of Deering.
In Eastport, Feb. 12, Frank S. Murphy to Sarah E. Woodworth.
In East Boston, Feb. 5, Andrew A. Sweetland of Rockland, to Isabelle Smith.
In Falmouth, Feb. 15, George W. Cook to Alma A Orne, both of Portland
In Harrington, Jan. 21, Irving J. Crowley to Theresa P. Drisko, both of Addison; Feb. 6, E. G. Hamlin to Flora B. Curtis.
In Islesboro, Jan. 29, Chester C. Thomas to Rosalind Parker.
In Lubec, Jan. 30, Alphonso Joy to Mary A. Duncan.
In Machiasport, Jan. 28, Capt. Chas. W. Gole to Mary L. Warren; Feb. 1, Leonard B. Johnson to Lizzie E. Stuart.
In Otis, Jan. 31, Eugene Blaisdell to Minnie L. Remick.
In Rockland, Feb. 11, Joseph E. Verrill to Ella Perkins; Feb. 8, Thomas Day to Elizabeth F. Wise.
In Steuben, Jan. 29, G. E. Nash to Hattie Calkins.
In Sand River, N. S., Jan. 25, I. C. Nash of Addison, to Ella C. White of Columbia.
In Sedgwick, Feb. 8, George F. Osgood of Bluehill, to Mrs. Emily V. Dority.
In Searsport, Feb. 11, Merritt L. Hunter to Jennie C. Carver, both of Clinton.
In Vinalhaven, Feb. 7, W. Frank Pierce to Jennie Wasgatt.
In Waldoboro, Feb. 11, Gardner J. Gross to Elizabeth Creamer.
In Waterville, Feb. 8, Patrick Riley to Mary Doyle, both of North Vassalboro.
In West Paris, Feb. 12, Samuel S. Sweetser to Ella S. Swan, both of Woodstock.
In West Sumner, Feb. 12, Charles A. Warren to Rosetta J. Turner, both of Buckfield.
In Winterport, Feb. 7, James D. Foss to Mrs. Dora Cowan.

Died.

In this city, Feb. 20, Hannah Nolan, aged 17 years; Feb. 17, Thomas C. Day, aged 46½ years; Feb. 18, Llewellyn Marston, aged 45 years; Feb. 17, Mrs. Abbie Bickford, aged 47 years.
In Belfast, Feb. 8, Adelphus Mathews, aged 47 years; Feb. 7, Mrs. Martha B. Staples, aged 66½ years; Feb. 6, Mrs. Sarah J. Reed, aged 58½ years; Feb. 6, James Dwinall, aged 58 years.
In Bangor, Feb. 15, Mrs. Aphia Richardson, aged 70½ years.
In Bristol, Feb. 11, A. Lincoln Clark, aged 21½ years.
In Brighton, Feb. 6, Barrilla Dyer, aged 82 years.
In Beverley, Mass., Feb. 2, John McDonough, aged 23½ years.
In Brunswick, Feb. 9, Gilbert E. Hamilton of North Yarmouth, aged 21 years; Feb. 14, Mrs. William Decker, aged 69 years.
In Bath, Feb. 15, Bertie F. Nelson of Sutton, N. H., aged 17 years.
In Biddeford, Feb. 16, George Lozier, only child of Frank A. Sawyer, aged 5 years.
In Clinton, Feb. 21, Marshall Woodsum, aged 47 years.
In Cambridge, Feb. 7, Reuben Drew, aged 82 years; Feb. 6, Mrs. George Mitchell, aged 27 years.
In Carratunk, Feb. 2, Rose Etta, daughter of Jas. Pooler, aged 12½ years.
In Charleston, Feb. 13, Stephen Badger, aged 78 years.
In Dedham, Feb. 6, John Mitchell, aged 78 years.
In Ellsworth, Feb. 10, Jeremiah Boynton, aged 78½ years.
In East Fryeburg, Feb. 8, Eunice E., daughter of Mark McLucas, aged 15 years.
In Eastbrook, Feb. 5, Mrs. Orwell S. Googins, aged 30½ years.
In Etna, Feb. 12, Mrs. Asa Dunham, aged 72 years.
In Fairfield, Feb. 14, Eugene, son of Nathan Tuttle, aged 7 years.
In Fort Fairfield, Feb. 6, Mrs. John C. Rackliff, aged 41½ years.
In Farmington, Feb. 3, Solomon H. Odell, formerly of the 1st Me. Cavalry, aged 48½ years.
In Freeport, Feb. 14, John Blethen, aged 73 years.
In Farmingdale, Feb. 6, Mrs. Luella C. Pinkham, aged 41½ years.
In Gray, Feb. 7, Mrs. Mary C. Tinkham, aged 84 years.
In Gardiner, Feb. 11, Minnie R. Sanborn, aged 11½ years; Feb. 12, Freddie B., Jr., son of Fred B. Gardiner, aged 2½ years.
In Hampden, Feb. 16, Mrs. Charles L. Browning, aged 77¾ years.
In Hancock, Feb. 11, Henry A. Miles, aged 44½ years.
In Knox, Feb. 12, Dorcas Stephenson, aged 73 years.
In Lowell, Mass., Jan. 30, Mrs. John S. Hall, aged 48 years.
In Lamoine, Feb. 12, Rev. L. E. Grant, aged 47 years.
In Morrill, Jan. 30, Ellen M. Sanborn, aged 43½ years.
In No. Vassalboro, Feb. 13, Mrs. Dr. J. L. Williams, aged 27 years.
In Naples, Feb. 10, John K. Chaplin, aged 69 years.
In North Haven, Feb. 10, Benjamin Kent, aged 80 years.
In Northport, Feb. 12, Mrs. Lizzie Elwell, aged 32 years.
In Northfield, Feb. 4, Mrs. John Mattimo, aged 66 years.
In Portland, Feb. 16, William H. Ayers, aged 64½ years; Nancy A. Moore, aged 78 years; Feb. 13, Howard, infant son of Walter G. Davis; Feb. 14, at the Home for Aged Women, Mrs. Joanna Powers, aged 80 years; Feb. 14, Mrs. Elizabeth Gillespie, aged 88½ years; John Burns, aged 45 years; Feb. 17, Annie M. Humphrey, aged 26 years; Chas. Standish, youngest son of Charles S. Deake, aged 4½ years; Feb. 17, Annie M. Doyle, aged 17 years.
In Providence, R. I., Mrs. Joan E. Hall, formerly of Bangor, aged 39½ years.
In Rockland, Feb. 15, John Porter, aged 75 years; Feb. 10, Mary E. Lovejoy, aged 40 years; Feb. 12, Jonathan White, aged 77 years; Feb. 11, Mrs. Chas. Sanborn, aged 51 years.
In Rockville, Feb. 10, Mrs. Mary Barrows, aged 85 years.
In Riverdale, Feb. 10, Mrs. J. B. Wentworth, aged 73½ years.
In Searsport, Feb. 9, Benj. W. Mathews, aged 15½ years.
In South Framingham, Mass., Feb. 12, Nathan Patterson, formerly of Belfast, aged 35 years.
In Salem, Jan. 1, Robert McKeene, aged 66 years.
In Scarsport, Feb. 4, Mrs. Hannah Mathews, aged 84 years.
In South China, Feb. 7, Deacon William N. Rollins, aged 47½ years.
In South Thomaston, Feb. 9, Mrs. Polly Pillsbury, aged 90 years.
In Stockton, Feb. 16, C. Sumner Roberts, aged 30 years.
In South Auburn, Feb. 16, Mrs. Moses Barker, formerly of Knightville, aged 55½ years.
In Thomaston, Feb. 9, Percy, son of Capt. Wm. J. Copeland, aged 2 years.
In Topsham, Feb. 9, Mrs. C. B. Atwood, aged 29 years.
In Washington, D. C., Jan. 26, Augustus S. French, aged 65 years.
In Waldoboro, Feb. 11, Alfred Storer, aged 66½ years.
In Wayne, Iowa, Jan. 26, Mrs. Hollis M. Peavey, formerly of Swanville, aged 41¼ years.
In Waterville, Elvena, daughter of Marshall Ronco, aged 9½ years.
In West Gardiner, Dec. 12, Charles O. Williams, aged 26 years.

STRONG FACTS!

A great many people are asking what particular troubles BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

Its wonderful curative power is simply because it purifies and enriches the blood, thus beginning at the foundation, and by building up the system, drives out all disease.

A Lady Cured of Rheumatism.

Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1880.
My health was much shattered by Rheumatism when I commenced taking Brown's Iron Bitters, and I scarcely had strength enough to attend to my daily household duties. I am now using the third bottle and I am regaining strength daily, and I cheerfully recommend it to all.
I cannot say too much in praise of it. MRS. MARY E. BRASHEAR, 173 Prestman st.

Kidney Disease Cured.

Christiansburg, Va., 1881.
Suffering from kidney disease, from which I could get no relief, I tried Brown's Iron Bitters, which cured me completely. A child of mine, recovering from scarlet fever, had no appetite and did not seem to be able to eat at all. I gave him Iron Bitters with the happiest results.
J. KYLE MONTAGUE.

Heart Disease.

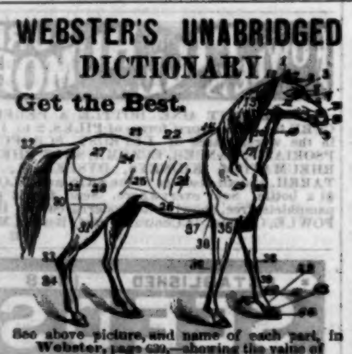
Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa. Dec. 2, 1881.
After trying different physicians and many remedies for palpitation of the heart without receiving any benefit, I was advised to try Brown's Iron Bitters. I have used two bottles and never found anything that gave me so much relief.
MRS. JENNIE HESS.

For the peculiar troubles to which ladies are subject, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is invaluable. Try it.

Be sure and get the Genuine.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

Get the Best.



See above picture, and name of each part, in Webster, page 630,—showing the value of

Defining by Illustrations.

The pictures in Webster under the 12 words, Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Ships, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be defined in words.

New Edition of WEBSTER, has 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, Four Pages Colored Plates, 4600 New Words & Meanings, and Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass. 2t18

Sent FREE! TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT Profits and General Statistics. American M'f'g Co., Waynesboro, Pa. 2t14

READER! If you love Rare Flowers, choicest only, address ELLIS BROTHERS, Keene, N. H. It will astonish and please. FREE.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT Illustrated Book Sent Free. (new) E. NASON & CO., 111 Nassau St., New York. 8t14

ENGINES (Traction & Portable) for Farm, Saw Mill & Plantation. For prices, etc. write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

25 SHEETS XX NOTE PAPER, with your Name and Address FINELY printed at the Head of each Sheet. Only 20c (silver). A useful present with every package. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. B. JONES, North East, Pa. 3t14

500,000 HARNESSES AND OTHER ARTICLES,

—TO BE SOLD—

At AUCTION!

J. D. Robbins

—will open—

On SATURDAY, Feb. 25th,

in connection with his harness manufactory, AN AUCTION ROOM, where he will sell

Harness and Horse Clothing of Every Description.

And will hold regular

AUCTION SALES, EVERY SATURDAY,

At 10 A. M., and 2 P. M.

I shall sell all kinds of

Second-Hand Furniture, Crockery and Glass Ware,

And thousands of other articles too numerous to mention. I shall also sell

Farms, Houses, Horses, Carriages,

and all kinds of property on application.

Remember that I shall have regular

Auction Sales Every Saturday

—AT MY—

OLD PLACE OF BUSINESS,

105 Water St., - - Augusta, Me.

4t14

NOVELLO!

DITSON & CO., are the sole agents for the United States for the magnificent Novello List of Oratorios, Operas, Glees, Part Songs, &c. The separate Anthems, Choruses, or Glees, cost 6 cents to 10 cents each, and are very largely used for occasional singing. The following are excellent and practical and instructive works, and are called "Primers," but are really a great deal more:

1.	Rudiments of Music. By Cummings.	$ .50
2.	Art of Piano Playing. By Pauer.	1.00
3.	The Organ. By Stainer.	.80
4.	Singing. By Randegger.	2.00
5.	Musical Forms. By Pauer.	1.00
6.	Harmony. By Stainer.	.60
7.	Instrumentation. By Prout.	1.00
8.	Violin. By Tours.	1.00
9.	Musical Terms. By Stainer.	.50
10	Composition. By Stainer.	1.00

Clarke's Anthems and Responses

Price $1.50. By Wm. Horatio Clarke. Anthems of rare beauty, which will be favorites with any choir that adopts them.

MASON & HOADLY'S System for Beginners, $3.25
MASON & HOADLY'S Method for Pianoforte, 3.75

Two famous methods by two of the best pianoforte teachers in the country. Begin with one method! End with the other!

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Established 1834. 14tf

State of Maine.

ANDROSCOGGIN, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Auburn, within and for the County of Androscoggin, on the second Tuesday of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. The following matter having been presented for the action thereon, hereinafter indicated by Emery O. Bean, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, he being a party in interest as appears, whose trust was not fully executed at the time he became Judge of Probate, as aforesaid, and transferred to the Probate Court of Androscoggin County, according to the provisions of Chapter 63, Section 8, of the Revised Statutes of Maine:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED: That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed at Augusta, in said County of Kennebec, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Auburn, within and for said County of Androscoggin, on the second Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and object if they see cause.

JOHN L. COOMBS, late of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, first account presented for allowance by Emery O. Bean, Administrator.

GEORGE C. WING, *Judge.*

A true copy.
Attest: NATHAN W. HARRIS, *Register.* 3t14*

PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.

Manufacturers of "Matchless" Dump-Scraper. S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind. 8t14

We Want A FEW MORE energetic salesmen. Our new circulars explain all about the *best paying* business of the season. Just at this time there are immense quantities of pictures to be framed, and agents are meeting with wonderful sales. Full particulars and an elegant outfit *free.* Address, PICTURE FRAME CO., 4t14 Auburn, Me.

NEW FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES SHRUBS, ROSES. 1882.

Besides the largest and most complete general stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, etc., in the U. S., we offer many Choice Novelties. New Abridged Catalogue mailed *free* to all who apply. Address ELLWANGER & BARRY, Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y. 4t14†

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

New List of Presents! Send for New Circular!

Agents Wanted in Every Town.

Address, ENTERPRISE TEA CO., 4t14* BOSTON, MASS.

SALEM LEAD COMPANY,

CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF

PURE WHITE LEAD

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe & Narrow Sheet Lead.

FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. 1y23 SALEM, Mass.

SEED SWEET CORN For CANNING, A SPECIALTY.

Kendall & Whitney, - Portland, Me.

1387

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me. 1y45

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. OUR NEW PACK FOR 1882. 50 ALL Chromo Cards, [Extra fine Stock] Artistic designs of Swiss Floral, Seaview, Wreath, Landscape, Gold and Silver Panel, Bird Motto, Butterfly, Moonlight, Summer and Winter Scenes, all in beautiful [not gaudy] colors, with your name in fancy type, 10c. Sample Book of 90 costly Styles for 1882 25c. 40 per cent paid to Ag'ts, or beautiful prizes given for clubs. Particulars with every order. CAXTON PRINTING CO. Northford Conn. 3mos10

Itching Piles!

SURE CURE.

The U. S. GOLD OINTMENT,

—PREPARED BY—

Partridge Bros.' Augusta.

Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents. 6

FOR $2.50

We will send the easiest running and fastest cutting 5-foot CHAMPION TOOTH CROSS CUT SAW in the world, with one patent handle. Every saw warranted. Sent C. O. D. if desired.
4t11 N. DUSTIN & Co., Dexter Me.

Hallowell Classical Academy!

The Spring Term of thirteen weeks,

Opens Wednesday, March 29th, 1882.

Its courses are CLASSICAL, fitting for College, SEMINARY for young ladies, SCIENTIFIC, preparing for business, MUSIC and PAINTING.
For catalogues address
REV. A. W. BURR, A. M., Principal,
5t13 Hallowell, Me.

NOTICE!

All classes of claims against the U. S. Government, especially claims for pensions and increase of pensions promptly prosecuted by R. W. BLACK, Att'y at Law, Augusta, Maine.
☞Rejected and abandoned claims a specialty, enclose postage stamp to pay return postage. 16tf

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LEARN Photography Free, for particulars inclose a green stamp. Z. H. OSGOOD, Artist, Damariscotta, Me. 3t13

50 LARGE HANDSOME CHROMO CARDS, name on, New & Artistic designs, acknowledged best pack sold, Album of Samples 25c. F. W. Austin, Fair Haven, Ct. 13t6

$777 a year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 1y41

50 Beautiful chrome cards, name on 10c 10 pks & Agts. sample book $1. Star Card Co. Clintonville Ct. 26t45

Hall's Patent RUBBER-LINED RUBBER BOOTS.

DOCTOR DEODOROUS DARWIN, Scientist and Experimental Investigator, finding himself in need of a new pair of Rubber Boots, meditates upon the best method of investigating the merits of the Hall Rubber Lined, of which he has heard.

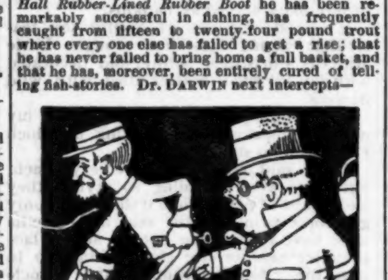
He concludes that the true method is to make inquiries of people, in various *walks* of life, who have tried *Hall's Rubber Lined Boots.*

He resolves to consult Mr. SNAPSHOT, the enthusiastic sportsman, who has used the Boot through two sporting seasons.

Mr. SNAPSHOT declares that for comfort he has never worn anything like them; that, since adopting them, he has never been stuck in a swamp, missed a bird, nor lost himself in the woods. This being satisfactory, Doctor DARWIN proceeds to interview—

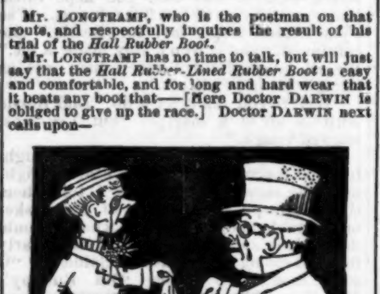
Mr. COLDBROOK, the renowned trout fisherman, upon whose opinion he places great reliance.

Mr. COLDBROOK testifies, that since wearing the *Hall Rubber-Lined Rubber Boot* he has been remarkably successful in fishing, has frequently caught from fifteen to twenty-four pound trout where every one else has failed to get a rise; that he has never failed to bring home a full basket, and that he has, moreover, been entirely cured of telling fish-stories. Dr. DARWIN next intercepts—



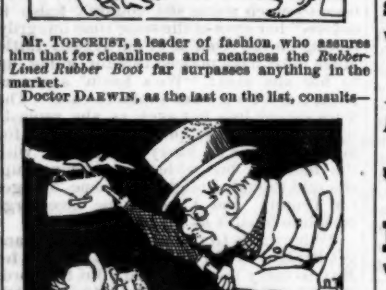
Mr. LONGTRAMP, who is the postman on that route, and respectfully inquires the result of his trial of the *Hall Rubber Boot.*

Mr. LONGTRAMP has no time to talk, but will just say that the *Hall Rubber-Lined Rubber Boot* is easy and comfortable, and for long and hard wear that it beats any boot that—[Here Doctor DARWIN is obliged to give up the race.] Doctor DARWIN next calls upon—

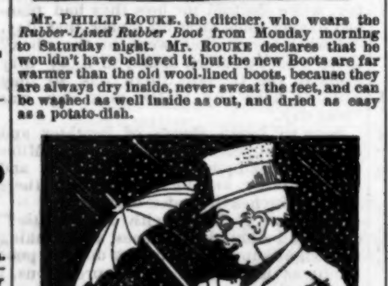


Mr. TOPCRUST, a leader of fashion, who assures him that for cleanliness and neatness the *Rubber-Lined Rubber Boot* far surpasses anything in the market.

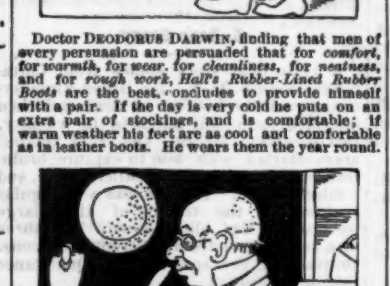
Doctor DARWIN, as the last on the list, consults—



Mr. PHILLIP ROUKE, the ditcher, who wears the *Rubber-Lined Rubber Boot* from Monday morning to Saturday night. Mr. ROUKE declares that he wouldn't have believed it, but the new Boots are far warmer than the old wool-lined boots, because they are always dry inside, never sweat the feet, and can be washed as well inside as out, and dried as easy as a potato-dish.



Doctor DEODORUS DARWIN, finding that men of every persuasion are persuaded that for *comfort,* for *warmth,* for *wear,* for *cleanliness,* for *neatness,* and for *rough work, Hall's Rubber-Lined Rubber Boots* are the best, concludes to provide himself with a pair. If the day is very cold he puts on an extra pair of stockings, and is comfortable; if warm weather his feet are as cool and comfortable as in leather boots. He wears them the year round.



And now, after several consecutive seasons of hard wear, he sits down and writes an unsolicited testimonial to the manufacturers, testifying to the good results which he has obtained from the Boot, and orders a case for general distribution among his friends.

Manufactured by

WOONSOCKET RUBBER CO.

—FOR SALE BY—

HALL RUBBER CO.

72 & 74 Federal St., Boston. Also by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Headquarters for every description of Rubber Goods.

Gossamer Garments for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

Hackmen's, Car Drivers' and Firemen's Double Coated Coats.

Every variety of Rubber Boots, Shoes, Arctics, &c. Light, Medium, Heavy, Slim, Full and Wide. Hot Water Bottles, Syringes, Bed Sheeting, Air Cushions and Pillows, Bandages, &c., for invalids and old folks.

Agents for New York Belting and Packing Co. The oldest and largest manufacturers in the United States, of Rubber Goods used for Mechanical Purposes. Rubber Machine Belting; Packing; Engine, Steam, Brewers and Water Hose; Piston Packing; Tubing; Gaskets; Vulcanite Emery Wheels, (best in use), &c., &c.

Agents for Chas. A. Schieren's Superior quality Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Belt Lacing in sides and cut, &c., &c.

HALL RUBBER Co.,

72 & 74 Federal, cor. Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Founded in 1850 by H. A. HALL, and to-day the Largest Retail Rubber House in the world. 1t14

THE KEMP Manure Spreader.

The Greatest Farm Invention since the Introduction of the Mower and Reaper.

First Introduced in 1879.

Over 500 of these Spreaders now in use by the best Farmers of New England. Everywhere telling its own story of economy of labor, and the better use of manure. Makes the roughest and severest labor of the farm the easiest and speediest. Handles equally well all kinds of manure found on the farm, from the roughest and toughest to the finest, including ashes. Covers every square inch of ground with finely pulverized manure, each plant receiving its proportion of manure, securing rapid growth and larger, and perfectly uniform crops; every particle of manure is at once utalized to secure plant food. Does the work of several men, and better work than can be done by old modes of distribution in clods and shovelfuls.

MANY FARMERS

WRITE US THAT IT SAVES ITS COST EVERY YEAR.

The fields where the spreader is used can be distinguished from all others, by the quality of their crops. Greatly improved in construction, and now one of the staunchest and most reliable of farm implements.

Send for circulars and descriptive pamphlets—showing why the value of manure is increased by the use of the KEMP SPREADER.

Richardson Manfacturing Company,

WORCESTER, - - MASS. 13tf

10 to 30 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

—SAVED AT THE—

FULLER DRUG STORE,

—AND AT OUR—

Drug Store, Cor. Water & Bridge Streets.

THE ABOVE ARE POSITIVELY THE SAFEST PLACES TO BUY

Pure and Genuine MEDICINES

☞*Give us a call. No trouble to show goods, or to price them.*

Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.

F. G. KINSMAN & CO., AUGUSTA, ME. 1y40

REMEMBER

—AND CALL AT—

Wells' Furniture Rooms,

—IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A—

Parlor Set, Chamber Set, or any Kind of House Furnishing Goods, Chairs, Bedsteads, Tables, Stands, Rattan Chairs, Children's Carriages, and

EVERYTHING TO BE FOUND IN THEIR LINE,

FEATHER MATTRESSES, Etc.

Upholstery Work and Repairing

To Order, at the Very Lowest Rates.

We have hundreds of Useful Articles which we cannot specify.

Spring Beds from two to fifteen dollars.

We are selling at a great discount, to reduce stock.

C. R. & H. U. WELLS,
tf *Augusta, Me.*

A New Drug Store at an Old Stand.

J. E. DEVINE

—HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN—

Drug Store of L. H. Titcomb,

West End Kennebec Bridge, has thoroughly renovated the Store and opened a

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

—OF—

DRUGS and MEDICINES,

—also a Splendid Line of—

TOILET GOODS!

which he is offering at Prices that Defy Competition.

Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty,

and Compounded with strictly pure Ingredients, —at—

REASONABLE PRICES.

☞Try him once and satisfy yourself as to price and quality.
☞All orders from the country filled with dispatch. Remember the place,

J. E. DEVINE,

(Titcomb's Old Stand,)
West End Kennebec Bridge, - - Augusta, Me.
1346

DENTIST.

E. J. ROBERTS, D. D. S. Water Steet, Augusta.

1y16

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED IN 1848.

TRUSTEES:—Thomas Lambard, Artemas Libbey Wm. S. Badger, Samuel Titcomb, J. H. Manley.

Deposits received as heretofore, in accordance with law.
Interest paid or credited in account, on the first Wednesdays of February and August.
Deposits are exempt by law from all taxes, and accounts are strictly confidential.
Especial privileges afforded to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, married women, and minors.
1y29 WM. R. SMITH, Treasurer.

For Best Medicines!

—AT—

LOWEST PRICES,

—GO TO—

Partridge's Old & Reliable Drug Store,

(Under Granite Hall, Augusta.) 6

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL!

We will Send on 30 Days' Trial

Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories, and other Electric Appliances TO MEN suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, etc., speedily restoring HEALTH and MANHOOD. Also for RHEUMATISM, PARALYSIS, LIVER and KIDNEY TROUBLES, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address
1719 VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

—TO SELL—

Fruit Trees and other Nursery Stock, In the New England States.

GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT given to successful men. For terms, etc., address, stating age, previous occupation and names of references. M. V. B. CHASE, Augusta, Me. 3m12

Fertilizers!

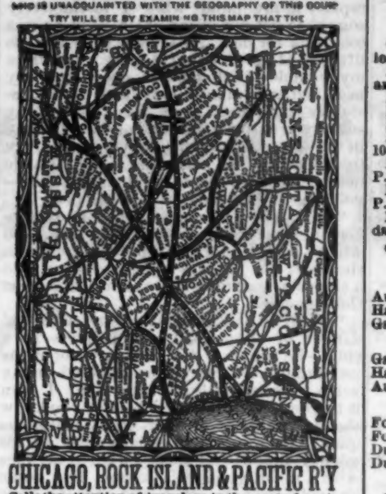
EARLE HORSFOOT GUANO is unsurpassed as a fertilizer. Its qualities are permanent and lasting. It will assure good crops, and as a top dressing, it has no equal. For sale by
JOHN ATWOOD & CO.,
17t12 110 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

CATALOGUE of Small Fruit, Green House Plants, and Seed Potatoes free by addressing H. MERRILL, West Newbury, Mass. 8t13

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y26

A MAN

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R'Y

Calls the attention of travelers to the central position of its line, connecting the East and the West by the shortest route, and carrying passengers, without change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with all the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Pullman's Prettiest Palace Sleeping Cars, and the Best Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Missouri River Points. Two Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, via the Famous

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette, and Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.

Tickets for sale at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.

Baggage checked through and rates of fare always as low as competitors that offer less advantages.

For detailed information, get the Maps and Folders of the

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,

At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r, E. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
CHICAGO.
1y13

ELIXIR —OF— LIFE ROOT!

THE Banner Kidney Remedy!

A Positive Cure for Kidney & Liver Complaints and all Diseases arising therefrom, such as

Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Bladder, Brick Dust Deposit, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Female Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

A Druggist Has Sold over 1,000 Bottles.

ROCKLAND, ME., April 25, 1881.
I have sold over one thousand bottles of Elixir of Life Root, and have never found a case where it failed to give satisfaction. WM. H. KITTREDGE.

Nearly Dead and One Bottle Cured Him.

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 28, 1881.
J. W. KITTREDGE, Agent Elixir of Life Root:
Dear Sir:—Having suffered intensely for four years with disease of the Kidneys, after having during that time tried various medicines without obtaining relief, I was induced to try a bottle of your ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT, and it affords me pleasure to say that one bottle of it completely cured me. I recommend it as the only valuable and certain cure for kidney troubles I have ever seen. I would add that before taking your medicine I had become so weak that I was about to give up work. Hoping that others who have suffered like myself may be so fortunate as to try your valuable medicine, truly yours, T. F. MCMAIN.

As a SPRING TONIC and APPETIZER IT HAS NO EQUAL.

ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

ELIXIR OF LIFE ROOT CO.,

J. W. KITTREDGE, Agent, Rockland, Me.
☞ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.☜
Elixir of Life Root is sold in Augusta by
1y29 PARTRIDGE BROS.

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

These manures are the richest fertilizers now manufactured, and the best substitute for, and costing *much less* than guano, which is now practically out of the market. Unlike guano, they *are not stimulants* and *exhaustive,* but *permanent* and *lasting,* being composed of bone, potash, etc. You can draw at one load enough for 3 to 5 acres, or as much plant-food as is contained in 20 loads of ordinary straw manure. Corn, potatoes, hay, etc., are bringing such good prices that it will pay to use the Stockbridge extensively. If there is no local agent near you send to us.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO. BOSTON & NEW YORK.

3m12

Holstein Cattle.

Clydesdale and Hambletonian HORSES.

The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the World. 225 head, pure bred, mostly imported, males and females, of different ages.
A large and elegant stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages.
Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the MAINE FARMER. SMITHS & POWELL,
7t10 Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

State Normal School,

FARMINGTON, ME.

The Spring Term will commence on

Tuesday, Feb. 21. Tuition Free.

For further information address at Farmington,
4t11 C. C. ROUNDS, Principal.

Scientific Fruit Evaporator.

The evaporating of Apples and other fruit is an industry that is gaining rapidly and proving very renumerative.
The Scientific Fruit and Vegetable Evaporator of Bowen and Potter, Spencerport, N. Y., is the best, and when capacity and results are considered, the cheapest.
For illustrated circular and any information desired, address ARTHUR THOMPSON, Warner, N. H.,
8t9 Gen. Ag't and Manuf'r for the N. E. States.

FARM AT A BARGAIN.

100 acres, situated in Readfield, Me., 8 miles from Augusta, 2 miles from depot, 1 mile to church, ½ mile to school. Plenty of wood and fruit, good well of water. Good buildings, insured for $1000. Good neighborhood. Will sell at a bargain if applied for soon. 65 acres tillage and pasturing adjoining, can be bought cheap if more land is wanted. For further particulars, enquire of S. C. Brown, East Readfield, or F. C Brown, South Litchfield, Me. 3t13*

LARGE AND VALUABLE FARM For Sale!

The farm of the late John Mulliken, Augusta, of about 250 acres of land, with house, two large barns, granery and tool house, milk and ice houses. All buildings in good fair order. Land in a good state of cultivation, well divided into tillage, pasturage and wood land. This farm is unusually well situated for a milk farm and for stock raising, being so near the City of Augusta. About 20 cows are kept on the farm now. Four horses and a well selected stock of farming tools. Apply to W. F. HALLETT, Esq., at the Freeman's National Bank, Augusta, Me., or to C. H. MULLIKEN, Real Estate Agent, 95 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
☞Will be sold at a bargain on easy payments. 11tf

FOR SALE.

KNOX STALLION "SAGADAHOC," bred by Thomas S. Lang, and sold to Samson Bretten of Bowdoinham, for one thousand ($1000) dollars, when one year old. Sire, Gen. Knox; dam, Messenger; color, black; 16 hands high; weight, 1150 lbs.; sound and kind, very stylish and is a good roadster; no record below 2 30; can trot in 2.40; was never fitted or trained for track; for stock he has no superior in this State; his get are large, good disposition, with excellent trotting action. Address H. C. ORR, Brunswick, Me. 6t10

Pure Poland China Swine

OF ALL AGES. FOR SALE BY RUFUS PRINCE, SOUTH TURNER, MAINE. 17tf

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y32

OAK GROVE SEMINARY

—AND—

Commercial College.

4t11 Address, E. H. COOK, A. B., Vassalboro, Me.

BERRIES! Berries, Plants, Vines, Fruit Trees, &c. Best Sorts. Lowest Rates. Catalogue FREE. J. S. Collins, Moorestown, N. J. 3t13

Maine Central Railroad.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 4, 1881, trains will leave Augusta:
For Portland and Boston at 6.00 A. M., 10.10 A. M. and 10.55 P. M.
For Rockland, 6.00 A. M. and 10.10 A. M.
For Farmington, 10.10 A. M.
For Bath, 6.00 A. M., 10.10 A. M., 3.45 P. M.
For Portland and Lewiston, 6.00, 10.10 A. M., 3.45, 10.55 P. M.
For Waterville, 3.25, 9.55 A. M., and 3.38 and 6.00 P. M., on Saturdays.
For Belfast, Dexter, Skowhegan and Bangor, 3.38 P. M. and 3.25 A. M.
Night Pullman Trains each way every night Sundays included.

GARDINER ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

AUGUSTA TO GARDINER:

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Augusta, leave,	8.25	2.00	5.30
Hallowell, leave,	8.33	2.08	5.38
Gardiner, arrive,	8.50	2.25	5.55

GARDINER TO AUGUSTA:

Gardiner, leave,	7.45	1.00	4.45
Hallowell, leave,	8.03	1.18	5.02
Augusta, arrive,	8.10	1.25	5.10

FREIGHT TRAINS.

For Portland and way,	8.45 A.M.	12.28 P.M.
For Bangor and way,	12.50 P.M.	4.35 P.M.
Due from Boston and way,	12.38 P.M.	4.27 P.M.
Due from Bangor and way,	8.25 A.M.	12.10 P.M

PAYSON TUCKER, Sup't.
Portland, Dec. 4, 1881.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. *In Court of Probate, at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of Feb., 1882.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin R. Woodsum, late of Fayette, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY.—*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1882.*
CLYMENIA T. KELLEY, widow of George A. Kelley, late of Rome, in said County, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, on the second Monday of March next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1882.*
ELIZABETH G. THORNE, Administratrix on the estate of Edward B. Thorne, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of said estate for allowance; and also her petition for distribution of money in her hands:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed, and the distribution made.
EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1882.*
CAMILLA E. WESTON, Administratrix on the estate of Sylvinia R. Weston, late of Belgrade, in said County, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the payment of debts, &c., viz.: A part of Lot 105, as per plan of said town of Belgrade, and a part of the homestead farm of the late Cyrus Weston:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1882.*
The Commissioners appointed to assign to Phebe H. Packard, widow of Caleb Packard, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, her dower in the real estate of said deceased, having made return of their doings:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said return should not be accepted, and dower assigned accordingly. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1882.*
B. F. SANDFORD, Trustee of the last will and testament of G. W. Rice, late of Farmingdale, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account as Trustee under said will for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY....*In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the second Monday of February, 1882.*
WM. R. SMITH AND JOSEPH A. ROMAN, Executors of the last will and testament of J. S. Manley, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented their second and final account as Executors of said will for allowance:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the second Monday of March next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 14*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the estate of Harriet C. Shaw, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to ANN M. SHAW.
Jan. 23, 1882. 14*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Geo. A. Kelley, late of Rome, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to LEVI WHITCOMB.
Feb. 13, 1882. 14*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator, de bonis non, on the estate of Adaline Dillingham, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to TREBY JOHNSON.
Feb. 13, 1882. 14*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Public Administrator on the estate of Phebe J. D'Arthenay, late of Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to G. C. VOSE.
Feb. 13, 1882. 14*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1882.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Samuel Wood, late of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1882.*
A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of Elijah Cook, late of Vassalboro', in said County, deceased, having been presented for probate:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed, as the last will and testament of the said deceased.
EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 12*

KENNEBEC COUNTY...*In Probate Court, held at Augusta, on the 4th Monday of Jan., 1882.*
GREENLEAF BARTON, Administrator on the estate of Wm. P. Springer, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented his second and final account of administration of said estate for allowance: also petition for distribution of money in his hands:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed. EMERY O. BEAN, *Judge.*
ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, *Register.* 12*

Commissioners' Notice.

The undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Judge of Probate for Kennebec County, to receive and examine the claims of creditors against the estate of William Robbins, late of Augusta, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the 23d day of January, 1882, are allowed for said creditors to present and prove their claims, and that they will be in session for the purpose of receiving said claims and proof, at the office of G. C. Vose, in Augusta, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, on Saturday, the 27th day of May, and on Saturday, the 22d day of July next.
3t13 GARDINER C. VOSE & F. E. BEANE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of Amos Varney, late of Albion, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to LINCOLN P. SHOREY.
Jan. 9, 1882. 13

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, 10 set reeds only $90 Pianos $125 up. Rare holiday inducements ready. Write or call on BEATTY, Washington, N. J. 1y2

The BEST and CHEAPEST is the U. S. Gold Cough Cure,

Prepared and Sold by Partridge Brothers,
Under Granite Hall. 25c. for large bottles. 6

Rubber Coated Scythes!

Temper Not Started by Polishing, Oil Tempered, New Process.
Copyrighted. Prices on application.
3m13 FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Me.

Poetry.

How Betsey and I Made Up.

By Will M. Carleton.

[Having, by request, published the poem "Betsey and I are Out," a general desire has been expressed to learn the sequel, and ascertain how they "made up."]

Give us your hand, Mr. Lawyer: how do you do to-day?
You drew up that paper—I s'pose you want your pay.
Don't cut down your figures; make it an X or a V;
For that 'ere written agreement was just the makin' of me.

Goin' home that evenin' I tell you I was blue,
Thinkin' of all my troubles, and what I was goin' to do;
And if my hosses hadn't been the steadiest team alive,
They'd 've tipped me over, certain, for I couldn't see where to drive.

No—for I was laborin' under a heavy load;
No—for I was travelin' an entirely different road;
For I was a-tracin' over the path of our lives ag'in,
And seein' where we missed the way, and where we might have been.

And many a corner we'd turned that just to a quarrel led,
When I ought to 've held my temper, and driven straight ahead;
And the more I thought it over the more these memories came,
And the more I struck the opinion that I was the most to blame.

And things I had long forgotten kept risin' in my mind,
Of little matters betwixt us, where Betsey was good and kind;
And these things flashed all through me, as you know things sometimes will
When a feller's alone in the darkness, and everything is still.

"But," says I, "we're too far along to take another track,
And when I put my hand to the plow I do not often turn back;
And tain't an uncommon thing now for couples to smash in two;"
And so I set my teeth together, and vowed I'd see it through.

When I come in sight o' the house 't was some'at in the night,
And just as I turned a hill-top I see the kitchen light;
Which often a han'some pictur' to a hungry person makes,
But it don't interest a feller much that's goin' to pull up stakes.

And when I went in the house, the table was set for me—
As good a supper's I ever saw, or ever want to see;
And I crammed the agreement down my pocket as well as I could,
And fell to eatin' my victuals, which somehow didn't taste good.

And Betsey, she pretended to look about the house,
But she watched my side coat-pocket like a cat would watch a mouse;
And then she went to foolin' a little with a cup,
And intently readin' a newspaper, a-holdin' it wrong side up.

And when I'd done my supper, I drawed the agreement out,
And give it to her without a word, for she knowed what 'twas about;
And then I hummed a little tune, but now and then a note
Was bu'sted by some animal that hopped up in my throat.

Then Betsey, she got her specs from off the mantel-shelf,
And read the article over quite softly to herself;
Read it by little and little, for her eyes is gettin' old,
And lawyers' writin' ain't no print, especially when it's cold.

And after she'd read a little, she gave my arm a touch,
And kindly said she was afraid I was 'lowin' her too much;
But when she was through she went for me, her face a streamin' with tears,
And kissed me for the first time in over twenty years!

I don't know what you'll think, Sir—I didn't come to inquire—
But I picked up that agreement and stuffed it in the fire;
And I told her we'd bury the hatchet alongside of the cow;
And we struck an agreement never to have another row.

And I told her in the future I wouldn't speak cross or rash
If half the crockery in the house was broken all to smash;
And she said, in regards to heaven, we'd try to learn its worth
By startin' a branch establishment and runnin' it here on earth.

And so we sat a-talkin' three-quarters of the night,
And opened our hearts to each other until they both grew light;
And the days when I was winnin' her away from so many men
Was nothin' to that evenin' I courted her over again.

Next mornin' an ancient virgin took pains to call on us,
Her lamp all trimmed and a-burnin' to kindle another fuss;
But when she went to pryin' and openin' of old sores,
My Betsey rose politely, and showed her out-of-doors.

Since then I don't deny but there's been a word or two;
But we've got our eyes wide open, and know just what to do;
When one speaks cross the other just meets it with a laugh,
And the first one's ready to give up considerable more than half.

Maybe you'll think me soft, Sir, a-talkin' in this style,
But somehow it does me lots of good to tell it once in a while;
And I do it for a compliment—'t is so that you can see
That that there written agreement of yours was just the makin' of me.

So make out you bill, Mr. Lawyer: don't stop short of an X;
Make it more if you want to, for I have got the checks.
I'm richer than a National Bank, with all its treasures told,
For I've got a wife at home now that's worth her weight in gold.

Our Story Teller.

SHAVED BY A MADMAN.

"Why don't you go to a barber to get shaved?" I asked of my friend, Tom Burney, as I sat one day in his bachelor lodgings watching his convulsive efforts with a razor clutched between the thumb and only two remaining fingers of his left hand, a part of which and the whole of the right arm had been lost during the war—"why *don't* you go to a barber?"

"Wait till I get through with this scrape and I'll tell you," he replied, "and meantime make yourself comfortable. There's cigars and pipes on the mantel; help yourself."

Tom and I had served together in the army; in fact, were old chums, and so, lighting a fragrant Havana, I settled myself down comfortably on the sofa and watched his grimaces as they were reflected in the large mirror, in front of which he was standing, meanwhile keeping up a running conversation on divers topics.

At the end of nearly half an hour, he had succeeded in removing the greater portion of his beard, together with more or less of the epidermis from which it sprouted, and, after bathing his face, donning his smoking jacket and setting his pipe a-go, put himself to rights in a large easy chair, and began:

"Why don't I go to a barber? Well, I'll tell you. I came very near going once too often. That's why. You see, Jack, after being discharged I was in a great hurry to get home, and took the first train from Washington, which left in less than an hour after I became a free man. Reaching Williamsport about ten at night, I found that an accident a few miles north of that place would detain the train for a couple of hours, at least, and, to while away the time, decided to stroll about the town.

"Passing down one of the streets, I noticed a barber's establishment, brilliantly illuminated, and, late as it was, concluded to have the nearly a week's growth of beard taken off my face, so that I might make a more presentable appearance on arrival home next day. Entering the place, I found but a single occupant, a strongly built, muscular looking young man, of perhaps thirty years of age, who sat in one corner of the room stropping a razor. To my inquiry, if I could get shaved, he replied in the affirmative, and directed me to a chair, of which I at once took possession.

"I paid no particular heed to his movements, although I remember thinking it a little strange that he should draw down the colored curtains hanging at the windows and door, the upper half of which was of glass, and when he came with cup and brush and commenced spreading the lather over my face, I barely noticed him. I was very tired, so that the large chair, with its head-rest and cushioned bottom and arms, was a decided luxury.

"Not a word passed between us (and that was the strangest fact of all, for barbers are generally voluble creatures, you know) until he had gone over one side of my phiz. Then he spoke rather abruptly: 'I knew you were coming—they told me so. I waited on purpose. The old man thinks I'm at home in bed. Ha! Ha! Ha!' and he gave a wild sort of laugh that sent the blood pulsing through my veins with a rapidity I was little used to.

"'Who told you?' I asked, with an astonishment but illy concealed. 'They! they! You know. They told me while I was asleep. They are always telling me something,' he replied. 'Who the devil are *they*' I again queried. 'The spirits—see; there is one of them now. He is looking at you. He wants you—and me!' he fairly hissed, as he made a sweep with his razor, and then brought his face down close to mine—so close I could almost feel its warmth. So soon as I fairly caught a sight of his visage I realized what ailed him. He was as crazy as a June-bug. His eyes had a wild, maniacal glare I had frequently observed in those of patients in asylums for the insane.

"What was I to do? If I cried out he might murder me at once. How could I stand him off or out-wit him, and regain the street? These questions were revolved rapidly in my mind while I instinctively sought to get out of my chair. But he was too quick for me. As I made the effort to lift myself up—I was still quite weak from my wounds—I felt a noose drop over my head and around my body, and which, instantly tightened as it was, bound my solitary arm to my side and my body firmly in the seat. 'They told me you would try to get away,' he cried, in a voice made hoarse with passion—'and I got this'—pointing to the rope that held me fast.

"Well, now, old comrade, you know I've been in some tight places in my life, and when I had to look death pretty square in the face; but I assure you I never got into a situation that caused me to feel the fear that one did.

"When he had secured the rope beyond danger of slipping—I was helpless as a child—he began a devil's dance about the room that froze every drop of blood in my veins. I was paralyzed with fear. I own it to you, Jack, because I believe you know that no ordinary danger could make me quail. He would occasionally stop in his mad evolutions and make a dash at my face with a razor, giving it a scrape first down one side, then the other, and once he drew the keen blade across my throat, not heavily, but so as to fetch the blood and cause a stinging sensation, almost from ear to ear. As the deadly weapon flashed before me I closed my eyes, expecting my time had come; but no, his cruel nature, like a cat's inclined him to torture his victim before making a final disposition of the carcass.

"I heard the clock strike eleven. An age of agonizing suspense rolled over me, and twelve sounded. The streets had long since become quiet.

"I summoned up some little degree of courage, and putting on as bold a front as possible asked, in what I meant for a jocular manner, 'how long is this show to continue?'

"'When the clock strikes one
Then my work is done—'

he chanted, at first in a low monotone, but gradually raising his voice higher and higher until it ended in a fierce yell—'when the clock strikes one.'

"The hands of the time-piece upon a little shelf in one corner pointed to the quarter of the dreaded hour. He stood over me with uplifted razor, one hand pressing my head firmly back over the rest attached to the chair, thus leaving my throat fully exposed. I expected every moment to feel the instrument of death eating through my flesh, when a slight noise at the window farthest from me attracted his attention. He tip-toed carefully across the room, but immediately returned and resumed his former position.

"'When the clock strikes one,' he howled—'only five minutes—when the clock——.' There was the report of some sort of fire-arm—the crash of broken glass—the zip of a bullet, and the maniac fell over me, shot through the shoulder. His razor made an ugly gash which left this scar on my cheek, as he went down.

I fainted. Of course it was weakness from my wounds received in service that caused me to do so—they had not all fairly healed yet—and when I recovered, I found that I had been conveyed to a hotel near the depot, and comfortably housed. There were several parties in the room when I came to my senses. From one of them I learned the following facts:

"The barber had been employed by the owner of the shop a week previous, and although at times a little peculiar, had, up to the night of my visit, proved himself a moderately good hand. That same evening a couple of keepers from an insane asylum in a neighboring city had reached town, in quest of an escaped inmate of the institution to which they belonged.

"They had tracked him to his place of business, but supposing him to have gone, as all other shops were shut up when they arrived, they visited the owner of the establishment and with him were on the way to the lunatic's lodging when the light was discovered. Peeping through a chink in the curtain they had seen my perilous predicament, and, having tried the door, only to find it locked, adopted the only seemingly possible plan to save me, and shot my would-be assassin. Immediately upon seeing him fall, they had broken in the door, released me, and made him a prisoner; he was not seriously wounded. And now you have the reason why I do not go to a barber's to get shaved. I shudder at the very thought of lying helplessly in a chair at the mercy of a man who could cut my throat in the twinkling of an eye, if he once took a notion into his head to do so. No sir-ee—no barbers for me. I'll singe my beard off with a candle—parboil my face, and scrape off the bristles as butchers do those from a porker's back, before I will ever again allow a razor to be put upon my head-piece by any other hand than my own."

Tom shuddered as he finished his story; and as for me—well, I have shaved myself ever since, and expect to do so hereafter, as long as I live.

A Canadian Pilgrimage.

Le Moine, the contemporary local chronicler, gives his readers some account of the origin of the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, and the guide-books, with which every tourist down the St. Lawrence has his pockets stuffed, call attention to it as one of the standard attractions of the voyage. To the faithful it is the shrine of Lourdes, the Paray-le-Monial of the Western World, the most highly venerated spot in America, and is regarded with the same superstitious awe that Mexicans entertain toward Guadalupe and its divinely pictured blanket.

June 26, the aniversary festival of St. Anne, witnesses a great visitation into the little hamlet, overflowing its hotels and miraculous shrine, while upon every other day of the year a smaller crowd of devotees are here to be found. Advertisements of "pilgrimages" are frequently to be seen in the Canadian papers, and these, which are usually excursions promoted for the benefit of "Young Men's Institutes," or the parish church, together with the large number of visitors drawn hither through curiosity, or invalids in hope of relief, make up a current of travel highly profitable, and supporting a daily steamboat line from Quebec. The annual number of pilgrims is about 25,000.

St. Anne was the mother of the Blessed Virgin. After death her body reposed in the cathedral at Jerusalem until it was sent thence by St. James to St. Lazare, the first Bishop of Apt, who concealed his precious charge in a subterranean chapel. Goths and Vandals swept the church from existence, and for seven hundred years St. Anne rested forgotten. During brilliant ceremonials in the cathedral of the town, upon the occasion of the advent of Charlemagne, several miraculous incidents led to the recovery of the remains from the grotto, effulgent with divine radiance, and fragrant with heavenly odors. So read the chronicles of the Church.

Certain colonists in the Canadas were commanded by an apparition to erect a church in honor of St. Anne upon its present site, which was done in 1658, and ten years later this new shrine was enriched by a relic, which was nothing less than a bone of the hand of St. Anne. This is still retained and carefully preserved, its exposition being a favor but rarely vouchsafed even the faithful.

It was long the custom of all ships returning from voyages to anchor here and honor St. Anne by a broadside. Old writers also speak of large villages of Indian proselytes which were located in the vicinity.

The name of St. Anne has always been a favorite in Canada, where, indeed, nearly every hamlet and railway station is canonized. There are said to be thirteen parishes in the Dominion bearing her name.

Our objective point, the Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, stands at the base of a steep hill crowned with farms, behind which the land again rises, forming Mont St. Anne, the most elevated point upon the river, being 2687 feet in altitude.

Seen from the deck of a passing steamer, the hamlet appears to straggle aimlessly along the road, at a distance of a quarter of a mile across marshy flats.

Four years ago a new church was built—a handsome and classic structure, yet lacking a spire—and the patron saint graciously deserted the old church upon the hill-side, where she had so long succored weak humanity, and took up her abode in the new quarters provided.

In front of the handsome and classic edifice is set a large circular fountain, about which stood a number of pilgrims engaged in the obviously unusual work of washing their hands and faces, which were duly wiped upon handkerchiefs or coat-tails. Close at hand the proprietors of a small booth drove a good trade in the sale of beads, amulets, relics, and lithographs of the Virgin.

Passing the poverty-smitten, diseased, and tattered groups upon the steps of the edifice, we entered. The interior failed to bear out exterior promises, for the walls were rough-cast, the beams unpainted, and seats of the most primitive fashion. Near the door a boy was held up on the shoulders of men while he clipped away with a knife at a heavy cross, tossing the slivers to an eager crowd of devotees, to be carried home as relics.

Along the wall were hung a number of very ancient paintings. One of these, a portrait of the patron saint, is said to be from the hand of Le Brun, the French artist, and was presented by the Marquis of Tracy. Others were painted by Lefrancois, a Franciscan monk, who died in 1685. One is a representation of St. Anne hovering over a ship in distress.

Upon a post the following notice was conspicuously tacked:

"As a number of masses asked in honor of St. Anne exceeds those that can be celebrated in this church, the faithful are informed that as many as possible will be said here, and the balance at other churches of this parish within the space of about a month from their reception.
"Priest of the Parish of St. Anne de Beaupre."

By far the most conspicuous feature of the place was a towering trophy of crutches and canes, raised within the rail dividing the altar from the auditorium. These were of all sizes and shapes. Two fresh additions rested against the rail, where they had evidently just been deposited by the newly recovered owners.

Down the Isle toward us hobbled an old man with the help of two assistants. His crutches were discarded, but his features revealed a pain which gave the lie to his feeble praises of the saint at his restoration. At the rail a mother knelt, holding close a pigmy babe; and when she passed out her face was raised with new hope, but I saw in the face of the child only the seal of dissolution.

The priests in attendance moved about with a listless, mechanical air, bowing at stated places and intervals, one of them presenting a glazed medallion portrait of the saint to the lips of kneeling supplicants. The air of every day occupation seemed impressed upon the whole drowsy scene, unrelieved by music or the usual pageantry of the picturesque Romish service.

As we walked up the single village street we passed the old man, who still dragged his weak frame bravely along, the two attendants upholding him. The agony in his every lineament would have won the admiration and roused the artistic enthusiasm of Parrhasius himself.—F. H. Taylor, in *Harper's Magazine for March.*

Another Baby Elephant. Barnum's elephant, "Queen," gave birth to a baby elephant at Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 2. The baby weighs 145 pounds, or eighty less than Columbia, born to another of Mr. Barnum's elephants nearly two years ago. It is perfect in form and quite strong. Its dimensions are 2 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet long, exclusive of trunk, which is 7 inches. Its hide is a bluish color covered with shaggy black hair an inch long. An hour after its birth it was sucking. This is the second elephant ever born in captivity. Writing of the elephant, a correspondent says: The conduct of the baby and its mother offered a curious and comical sight. Baby was inclined to be adventurous, contrary to the manner of her sex, which is feminine. First, however her trunk seemed to excite in her a lively curiosity, and also to be somewhat in her way. So, opening her mouth, she curled up her trunk, and squinted at it from her little eyes. Satisfied finally that it really belonged to her, she let it drop gracefully, flapped her ears, and started for a walk. Her gait, if adopted by Fifth avenue belles, would, undoubtedly, make a sensation. She lurched forward, lifted one ponderous foot, shook it gently in mid-air, and then deposited it on the sawdust. At the same instant her joints relaxed enough to impart a certain tremulous stagger to her frame. Her hind legs followed after, as if belonging to an independent being. There was an incoherence about her appearance when in motion that suggested a latent ability to disperse in different directions. But instead of scattering herself, she floundered and ambled along by a series of zig-zags. Then the mother became excited for fear of losing her child. Brandishing her trunk she threw up her head and emitted a sound like the cracking of an ungreased axle. She pursued the baby as far as the chain allowed and rocked from side to side, swinging her huge head to and fro, and anxiously following the infant with her eyes.

Maine Religious News. There is deep interest in the Methodist church at West Southport, and many are striving to seek the "pearl of great price."——The first union service has been held in the new chapel at Southwest Harbor. Every part of the Island was represented by the ministry and membership.——The F. B. Society of Corinth are soon to settle Rev. Mr. Town as their pastor.——Rev. G. G. Hamilton of Yarmouth, decides to accept the invitation of the Universalist parish in West Waterville. He will preach occasionally until the first of April, when he will take up a permanent residence there.——Rev. S. P. Merrill baptized three candidates at the Adams street Baptist church in Biddeford on Sunday, Jan. 29.——The Sabbath school at Blaine is prospering under the superintendency of C. S. Preble.——The people at Bucksport have been having meetings through the month of January, commencing with the week of prayer, and continuing up to the present time. There has been considerable religious interest, some new converts, and the older ones have been revived and strengthened.——The Universalists at North Anson have sufficient funds subscribed, so that they will have preaching half of the time. The Congregationalists will likewise have preaching for the same time. The two denominations will alternate in the occupancy of Central Hall, where the services will be held until the Universalists complete the repairs on their church, which will be some time next summer.——Mr. E. T. Pitts, a graduate of Bates College, and for some time a student of Bangor Seminary, also a licentiate of York Association, was ordained and installed as pastor of the church in Limington, Feb. 8. This church has enjoyed a revival for some months under Mr. P.'s labors.——The people at Industry Centre contemplate making further repairs on the Union church. Last fall the pulpit and pews were thoroughly remodeled.

Wit, Humor, and Pleasantries.

Have seen a good many ups and downs—Conductors of elevators.

One of the things to be grate-full for—A glowing coal fire.

Language of the times: Broker—"How are you off for money this money?" Cashier—"I'm off with what little there is left. Good-day!"

"I have divided my subject," began the parson, "into two heads." "Two heads with but a single thought," whispered Fogg to Mrs. F., and then he closed his eyes for his usual nap.

Men's lives should be like the days—more beautiful in the evening; or like the spring—aglow with promise; and like the autumn—rich with golden sheaves, where good works and deeds have ripened on the field.

An advertisement reads: "Wanted—A young man to be partly out-door and partly behind the counter." What will be the result when the door slams?

An old salt, when asked how far north he had ever been, replied that he had been so far north that "the cows, when milked beside a red-hot stove, gave ice cream."

Do a mean act in a mean way; so it will have a keener sting—for your own breast. But better not do it.

It is one thing to have a house to live in, and quite another thing to have a home to live in.

Machinists always go to an oyster shop to bivalves.

"Lawrence, my dear," said his wife, wreathed in smiles, "I wish you had been to church this morning. Mr. Johnson was very interesting; and when he prayed for the absent ones"—"Well, that accounts for it, then. I haven't caught such a string of fish for a year as I did this morning."

New York has a policeman who, when he departs this life, should be reverently stuffed and preserved for the admiration of his fellows. He actually doesn't know how lager beer tastes—a fact almost increditable, but quite true, nevertheless. He arrested a man last Sunday night for selling beer and at the trial was asked for his proof of the act. "I saw a boy coming out of his place with a pail of it, your Honor." "How did you know it was beer?" "I saw the froth in it." "That does not prove it was beer. Why didn't you taste it?" "I would not know it was beer if I did, as I never tasted the stuff," replied the officer. An amazed silence fell upon the court room, and all men present stared at this extraordinary policeman. When they had looked at the curiosity long enough, the Judge ordered the prisoner discharged.

A Cheerful Piety. Cheer people up by your piety. Do not talk as if the world was going from bad to worse, as if God and goodness could not make headway against sin, and as if one's chief religious duty were to complain and croak. People know better, and you only repel them, and misrepresent the bright and blessed gospel of Christ. Study up the influence of Christianity. Find out the facts. You will learn that it has actually transformed this world. There is sin enough and too much, left. There is woe enough to break a sensitive heart, if it had nothing else to look at. But God lives and rules; and surely, even if slowly, He is bringing about the success of His purposes and the fulfilment of His promises. Look on the bright side. You will be the better yourself, and you will do more than fifty per cent. more good as a servant of Christ.—[*Congregationalist.*

Young Folks' Column.

Baby Song.

Of all the lambs
with the prettiest eyes
and the jumpingest feet
baby's the funniest
baby's the bonniest
and he seldom cries
and he's always swe t.
Oh baby's the bonniest
and baby's the funniest
and baby's the shiniest
and baby's the tiniest
and baby's the merriest
and baby's the worriest
of all the lambs
that plague their dams.
And mother's the lovingest
of all the dams
that feed the lambs
that go crop-cropping
without stop-stopping;
and father's the best
Of all the swallows
that build their nest
out of the shining shallows;
and we have the merriest children,
That's baby and John",
and Johnny and baby,
and baby and Johnny,
and Johnny and baby.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Little Mite's Sewing Circle.

Some time ago I promised you young folks that I would tell you about Little Mites' sewing circle; her real name however is Maud, but she is so very little we all call her Little Mites.

My story is not connected with these clear cold days when you are having such fine times coasting; but goes back to a warm sultry afternoon of last summer, when my door was softly opened and Little Mites stealing up to my chair, slipped a card covered with all sorts of hieroglyphics into my hand. As I turned it from side to side her large hazel eyes were gravely fixed on my face, yet I could see the dimples come and go round the corners of her mouth as she tried hard to look dignified.

"What is it, little one?" I asked.

"A 'tation to our sewin' circle. Will 'ou tome?"

"Certainly, when is it to be?"

"Wight now down to Gussie's house."

"Gussie" was a favorite name with her, and at times everything was called "Gussie" from herself down to her great black Newfoundland Carl.

When she reached the door she turned and with a world of anxiety in her little face, said: "'Ou'll bring sumfin to eat, won't 'ou Auntie?"

"Of course if, I'm going to a sewing circle," I answered, and she scampered down the stairs and across the lawn to her playhouse. Hastily filling a basket with sandwiches, rolls and cakes I followed after her. I was greeted by a group of merry faces, although I half suspected they were *more* pleased at the sight of the basket, of which they so kindly took charge, than at seeing me; however I don't know as I ought to have mentioned this as they gave me the best chair in the house, which was formerly a rocker, and had lost only both rockers and one arm in its journey from the parlor to the playhouse.

The table which consisted of a large flat box placed upon a smaller, was covered with a copy of "The Farmer" cut in scollops round the edge, while pieces of crimson paper folded and drawn through rings of birchbark served as napkins.

It was laid out with a beautiful toy teaset that "Santa Claus" had brought Little Mite the Christmas before, and decorated with several small bottles filled with wild flowers.

Adjusting my glasses and threading my needle, I inquired for the sewing, of which I had seen no signs.

Jennie said they didn't have very much, but quilts were becoming so stylish they had talked of piecing one if they could only get some print. Katie said her Precilla must have a new poke bonnet and a lace shoulder cape, or else she couldn't go to hear the "Boston Troupe" play "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and Lottie brought forward some ribbon to be tied onto Jack's cane as he was going to "Colby 'mencement" the next day.

"O dear tuz I tan't fits it," and we turned to see what it was that had kept Little Mites so still for the last five minutes. "I'se t'yin' to mate a spit turl for Bessie," she continued, "and it won't stay made a bit." We all laughed for Bessie's hair was as straight as any Indian's.

"Well if you tan't, let it do," said Bessie with the air of a martyr, "but I'se mos' starved vough."

This called forth another burst of laughter, and fearing some of the others might be in the same sad condition I told them they might put the contents of the basket on the table and I would see what I could do for Jack and Precilla. We had nearly finished eating when Susie exclaimed: "O girls look, here comes 'Old Rummy's Moll!" and Little Mites had scarcely uttered the words: "Mamma won't let *me* tall her so," when Mary Lewis stood in the doorway and with her bony little hands extended a bundle of work towards me saying. "Mother is sorry ma'am but Tommy has been so much worse she couldn't finish it before," her eyes at the same time hungrily resting on the remains of our repast. Little Mites must have noticed this for going up to her she said: "We's havin' a sewin' circle; don't 'ou want sunfin to eat?" The tears sprang into her eyes as she replied: "Yes I'm hungry but I can't stop for mother told me to hurry right back with the money," but added brightening up, she said though I might get some oranges for Tommy, and I saw some nice large ones into Small's as I come along."

"Who wants to run up to the house and get Bridget to fill the market basket for May to carry home?" I said. But the words were hardly spoken before twelve little feet were flying across the lawn to see who would reach the kitchen first.

I wish you could have seen May's wan little face light up at this and how she enjoyed the sandwiches and cakes I gave her, while she told me how they had planned having some meat for dinner that day, but when her mother went to the "box" there wasn't as much money in it by fifty cents as she thought there was, so they couldn't have any as the next day was "rent day."

Soon we heard shouts of laughter and the envoy appeared, headed by Little Mites and Bessie skipping first on one foot and then the other, and followed by the others bearing the heavily laden basket.

"Can't we go home with May, auntie?" chorused a half dozen voices, and thinking the bright sunny faces might do the poor family as much good as the provisions, I granted the request.

That night Little Mites, climbing into my lap, said: "O Auntie, we had *such* a dood time, Tommy laughed and c'ied all togezzer and his mamma said we was all nice 'ittle diris."

Ann.

A Bear Story.

A lively bear story comes from Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Ike Hiller, a lumberman, tracked a bear to its den, and then informed some mill hands in the vicinity, two of whom, George and Tom Quaintance, started with him to capture bruin. One carried a shot gun, another an axe, and a third a pistol. The den was a triangular enclosed by the trunks of three large trees which had blown down. The three men approached from different directions. On reaching the spot George Quaintance said in a whisper:

"Stand still, boys! I see his eyes!"

"No you don't," whispered Ike Hiller; "'cause I see his eyes lookin' plumb at me."

"What's the matter with you fellers?" said Quaintance. "Here he is lookin' at me right from under this log."

George put his gun up and took aim. "Don't shoot!" said Ike. "You won't hit him in a vital part, and he'll come tearin' out on top o' me!"

"He'll come a plungin' on to me, you better say," insisted Tom.

"Well, I see his eyes and I'm goin' to shoot all the same," said George. Bang went the gun. The next minute out from under the log next to Tom rushed an immense bear. It made direct for him. He dropped his axe. "Didn't I tell you so?" he howled, and away he went toward the mill with the bear after him. He hadn't made ten jumps before another bear sprang out from under the tree next to Ike Hiller. It started for Ike. He threw his revolver at it.

"What did I tell you?" he yelled to George, and away he went, with the bear close behind him.

When George Quaintance recovered from his astonishment he made up his mind to investigate. He was sure he had seen the eyes of a bear when he fired. He looked over into the inclosure. There lay a big bear, stone dead, with a hole between his eyes as big as a walnut. George returned to the mill. Ike and Tom had been there some time. Their bears had given up the race. The carcass of the dead bear was taken away.

Nellie has a four-year-old sister Mary, who complained to mamma that her "button shoes were hurting." "Why, Mattie, you've put them on the wrong feet." Puzzled and ready to cry, she made answer, "What'll I do mamma? They's all the feet I've got."

A little girl's first experience in eating a peach: "I've eaten it, cloth and all, mamma; now, what shall I do with the bone?"

VEGETINE.

—For Cancers and—

CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

—READ IT.—

Ashley, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, '78.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for cancer and cancerous humours. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced using Vegetine the cancer came out almost bodily.

Carrie DeForest.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.

Dr. S. H. Flowers.

WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

The Priceless Vegetine.

CANCER CURED.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 6., 1881.

Dr. H. R. Stevens:—The great sympathy I have for others who are suffering from cancers and cancerous humours impresses me that it is my sacred duty to write you, although a stranger to me. For two long years I suffered and endured the most painful tortures of a cancer of the breast. My case defied the efforts of the best physicians. I tried many remedies, when a gentleman in the office with my husband advised him to try your priceless Vegetine; he brought home a bottle. Before taking half of the first bottle, I slept well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine, gaining every day. I have taken eighteen bottles. I am now perfectly cured; not a vestige of my disease left. I wish everyone could know what a good medicine it is for such diseases. Your name will never be forgotten. May God ever bless, guide and protect you, is the daily earnest prayer of Mrs. E. A. Skivington, 717 O Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

Vegetine

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 2112t

The great superiority of DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP over all other cough remedies is attested by the immense popular demand for that old established remedy.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 cents.

1y46

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, and

Every affection of the

THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, including

CONSUMPTION.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN WRITES:

"It does not dry up a cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of complaint."

DO NOT BE DECEIVED by articles bearing similar names. Be sure you get

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

with the signature of "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

50 Cents and $1.00 a Bottle.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston, Mass. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

Diphtheria.

A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by consumption or diphtheria. No medicine has ever been discovered which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this *invaluable remedy* has saved thousands of lives.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is not an experiment. It has been before the public for forty years, and is most valued where it is best known.

A few extracts from voluntary testimonials read as follows:

Pain Killer has been my household remedy for colds for the past twenty-seven years, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure.—L. S. Crocker, Williamsville, N. Y.

For thirty years I have used Pain Killer, and found it a never-failing remedy for colds and sore throat.—Barton Seaman.

Have received immediate relief from colds and sore throat, and consider your Pain Killer an invaluable remedy.—Geo. B. Everett, Dickinson, N. Y.

I have just recovered from a very severe cold, which I have had for some time. I could get no relief until I tried your Pain Killer, which relieved me immediately. I will never again be without it.—C. O. Force, Lowndes, Ga.

Have used Pain Killer in my family for forty years, and have never known it to fail.—Ransom Lewis, Waynesboro, Ga.

I began using Pain Killer in my family twenty-five years ago and have used it ever since, and have found no medicine to take its place.—B. W. Dyer, Druggist, Oneida, N. Y.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.—A. P. Routs, Liberty Mills, Va.

For twenty-five years I have used Pain Killer for colds and chapped lips, and consider it the best medicine ever offered.—Geo. Hooper, Wilmington, N. C.

I was suffering severely with bronchitis, and my throat was so inflamed I could scarcely swallow any food. I was advised to try your Pain Killer, and after taking a few doses was completely cured.—T. Wilkinson.

Dr. Walton writes from Coshocton: Your Pain Killer cures diphtheria and sore throat, so alarmingly prevalent here, and has not been known to fail in a single instance. This fact you should make known to the world.

Mrs. Ellen B. Mason writes: My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, high fever, and cold chills. So many children have died here, I was afraid to call a physician, and tried your Pain Killer. He was taken on Sunday, and on Wednesday his throat was clear. It was a wonderful cure, and I wish it could be known to the poor mothers who are losing so many children.

For Chills and Fever PAIN KILLER has no equal. It cures when everything else fails.

Delays are often dangerous. A bottle of Pain Killer in the house is a safeguard that no family should be without.

All druggists sell it at 25c., 50c., and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

"*Especially adapted to children.*"
Dr. Alex. Robertson, 1057 2d Av., N. Y.

"*Pleasant, Harmless and Wonderfully Efficacious.*"
Dr. A. J. Green, Boyerton, Ind.

"*I prescribe it as superior to any known remedy.*"
Dr. H. A. Archer, 82 Portland Av., Brooklyn.

Castoria is not narcotic. Mothers, Nurses and Doctors agree that for Sour-Stomach, Flatulency, Diarrhœa, and Constipation, nothing is so prompt as old Dr. Pitcher's Castoria. By assimilating the food, Castoria gives robust health and natural sleep.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

The Great Healing Remedy.

An infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Wounds, Burns, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Spavin, and Lameness from any cause.

P.T. Barnum, the great Showman, says:—"Among my vast troupe of Equestrians, Teamsters, Horses, Camels, and Elephants, some are always strained, bruised, or wounded. My Surgeons and Veterinaries all say, that for casualities to men and animals, nothing is so efficacious as Centaur Liniment."

46 Fifth Av., New York, May 9th, 1878.

ONLY $50

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS!

A NEW AND EFFECTIVE ACTION IN A VERY POPULAR CASE.

—5 Octaves, 22 Stops, 6 Sets Reeds,—

As follows: 2 Sets of 2½ Octaves each, regulars. 1 Set powerful 16 ft. tone Sub-Bass. 1 Set of French Horn. 1 Set of Voix Celeste. 1 Set Piccolo. These are all of the celebrated GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS, whose pure limpid tone is producing such a revolution among Cabinet Organs.

STOP SPECIFICATIONS.

(1) Diapason Forte, (2) Sub-Bass, (3) Principal Forte, (4) Dulcet, (5) Diapason, (6) Orchestral Forte, (7) Vox Humana, (8) Piccolo, (9) Violina, (10) Vox Jubilante, (11) Vox Argentina, (12) Æolian, (13) Echo, (14) Dulciana, (15) Clarionet, (16) Vox Celeste, (17) Coupler Harmonique, (18) Flute Forte, (19) Grand Organ Knee Stop (20) French Horn Solo, (21) Right Knee Stop, (22) Grand Organ Knee Swell.

☞ Buy only Organs that contain Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass, they double the power of the instrument.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Money Refunded and all freight charges paid by me both ways if in any way unsatisfactory after one year's use. Very truly yours, DANIEL F. BEATTY.

It has one manual, two knee stops, carved, turned and polished handles, two (2) lamp stands of unique design, carved and veneered music pocket, artistic fret-work music rack, ornamental front slip, paneled sliding fall with lock, solid black walnut case, carved in most ornate style; beautiful large top as shown in cut; upright rubber cloth bellows, steel springs, metal foot plates, rollers for moving, etc. Height, 73 in.; Depth, 24 in.; Length, 46 in.; Weight, boxed, 400 lbs. New Style No. 13,000

THIS ORGAN IS ENTIRELY NEW and NOVEL, and produces charming orchestral effects with great beauty of tone and variety. The Vox Jubilante, Vox Argentina, Piccolo, French Horn and other Solo effects are grand and effective and cannot be duplicated at anywhere near the money asked by any other manufacturer. The case is an extremely popular style and is solid and rich, and very stylish.

☞ My Price, to introduce with STOOL, BOOK and MUSIC, ONLY $50.00

Warranted 6 Years, sent on Test Trial, Satisfaction Guaranteed, Money Refunded if unsatisfactory. Thousands now in use. ORDER NOW. Nothing Saved by Correspondence.

REMIT by Money Order, Express Prepaid, Bank Draft, or Registered Letters. Money refunded and all freight charges paid if not as represented. Visitors are always welcome. Free coach with polite attendance meets all trains. Illus'd Catalogue Free.

Scenes of Childhood. THE OLD HOMESTEAD. BEATTY'S BIRTH PLACE. Near Beattystown, New Jersey. THE OLD CHURCH. At Mount Lebanon, New Jersey. PLACE OF EARLY SCHOOLDAYS. Schooley's Mountain, near Anthony.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

HEEBNER'S

Railway Horse Power

—WITH PATENT—

Level Tread and Speed Regulator!

HEEBNER'S LITTLE GIANT

THRESHING MACHINE!

Will thresh and clean more grain or grass seed than any other machine of the same size ever made. It has an iron cylinder and concave, with steel teeth, patent duster, which sucks in the dust away from the feeder. Self-adjusting wind regulator for the fan.

Drag and Circular Saw Machine. The Iron Union Feed Ensilage Cutter. Made only by

47tf HEEBNER & SONS,

Send for Catalogue. 46 Union St., Portland, Me.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Billious Colic	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Billious Stomach	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease	.50
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

13t13

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

Thirty-six Varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 28 of Cucumber; 41 of Melon; 33 of Peas; 28 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 40 of Tomato, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last Season need not write for it. All Seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the order gratis. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Burbank Potatoes, Marblehead Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marblehead Cabbage, Phinney's Melon and a score of other new Vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a Specialty.

14t8 JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

BOWKER'S HILL AND DRILL PHOSPHATE

SEND FOR PAMPHLET.

This is a true bone superphosphate, and may be used *on any crop*, in the hill or drill or broadcast, either *with* or *without* manure, and will produce a much earlier and larger crop. In the report of the Mass. Inspector of Fertilizers, its valuation is from $3 to $10 per ton higher than other Phosphates which sell at the same price. The past year over 3000 tons were sold, against 100 tons 3 yrs. ago, showing that it is liked by the farmers. If there is no local agent near you send to us. Also for sale STOCKBRIDGE MANURES.

BOWKER FERTILIZER CO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

3m13

1y9

BAY STATE BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE

adapted to all crops, it will go one-third farther than other fertilizers for the reason it is in a

DRY CONDITION.

If you want good crops be sure and buy it.

ROBINSON, CONY & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents,

AUGUSTA, - - - MAINE. 12tf

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE A PERFECT CURE for all the worst forms of PILES, 2 to 4 do, in the worst cases of LEPROSY, SCROFULA, PSORIASIS, CANCER, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, and all diseases of the SKIN and BLOOD. $1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send for 32 page pamphlets, free, showing its wonderful cures. H. D. FOWLE, Chemist, 14 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1y33

ESTABLISHED 1858

SEEDS

VEGETABLE, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS

At Wholesale and Retail.

Catalogues mailed *free* to any address.

KENDALL & WHITNEY,

PORTLAND, ME.

3m13

To Prevent

SMALL POX,

Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, &c., carry the Chlorinated

Carbolic Prventive

packet, composed of the best prophylactic and disinfecting agents known for preventing contagious diseases. Prepared and sold by PARTRIDGE BROS., Druggists and Chemists, Augusta, who send it by mail to any address on receipt of 21 cents in stamps.

12

STARTLING DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

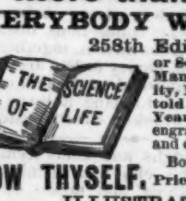
2t143

105 Elegant *New Style Chromo Cards*, name in Gold and Jet, 10c. American Card Co., West Haven, Ct.

13t9

More than One Million Copies Sold!

EVERYBODY WANTS IT. EVERYBODY NEEDS IT.



258th Edition, (New.) Revised and Enlarged.

or Self-Preservation. A Great Medical Treatise on Manhood; the Cause and Cure of Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, also on the Untold Miseries arising from the Excesses of Mature Years. 300 pages, Royal 8mo. The very finest steel engravings. 125 invaluable Prescriptions, for all acute and chronic diseases.

KNOW THYSELF. Bound in beautiful French Muslin, embossed, full gilt, Price only $1.25, by mail. (New edition.)

ILLUSTRATED SAMPLE 6 CENTS. SEND NOW.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, is the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatever that the married or single of either sex can either require or wish to know, but what is fully explained. In short, the book is invaluable to all who wish for good health.—*Toronto Globe.*

The book for young and middle aged men to read just now is the Science of Life, or Self-Preservation. It is worth many times its weight in gold.—*Medical Times.*

The author of the Science of Life is a noble benefactor. He reaches the very roots and vitals of disease, and is enabled to apply thorough remedies. The book is already read upon both continents by millions.—*London Lancet.*

The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded the author of the Science of Life was fairly won and worthily bestowed.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Thousands of extracts similar to the above could be taken from the leading journals—literary, political, religious and scientific—throughout the land.

The book is guaranteed to be a better medical work, in every sense, than can be obtained elsewhere for double the price, or the money will be refunded in every instance.

Thousands of Copies are sent by mail, securely sealed and post-paid, to all parts of the world, every month, upon receipt of price, $1.25.

Address, Peabody Medical Institute, or W. H. Parker, M. D., 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass.

N. B.—The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

26t2

$1.15 SEEDS FOR 50 Cts

81 LBS. CUBAN QUEEN WATER MELON.

THE CUBAN QUEEN is certainly The Largest and Finest Variety in the world. Flesh, bright red, remarkably solid, luscious, crisp and sugary—far surpassing all others, and on a Melon of enormous size there is barely half an inch rind! The first prize Melon the past dry season weighed 81 Pounds. We offer $50.00 IN CASH PRIZES FOR 1882 for the three largest Melons grown from our Seed. Do not fail to try it. Pure Seed, 50 Cts. per oz.; ¼ lb., $1.50.

☞ OTHER SPECIALTIES FOR 1882.—Burpee's Netted Gem Musk-Melon, earliest, sweet as honey, and a gem indeed! Burpee's Surehead Cabbage, the very best, all head and always sure to head. Lemon Pod Wax Beans, marvellous for great beauty, fine quality and immense productiveness. Livingston's Perfection Tomato, bright red, smooth as an apple. Giant Rocca Onion, grown from our Seed to weigh 1¼ lbs. each. Burpee's Long Orange Carrot, finest. Peerless Cucumber, best for table or pickling. Giant Stuttgart Radish, early, large and fine. Red Top Globe Turnip, very handsome. Philadelphia Butter Lettuce and Bassano Beet. Illustrations and full directions for culture printed on each packet.

A REMARKABLE OFFER! The above 12 packets of the choicest and New Vegetables are worth $1.15, but we will send the entire collection, by mail, post-paid, to any address, for ONLY 50 CENTS, or 5 collections for $2.00. Our Seeds are all Warranted First-Class, unrivalled in quality, and this remarkable offer is made to induce thousands of new customers to give them a fair trial.

FLOWER SEEDS. THE GEM COLLECTION of Asters, Balsams, Pansy, Verbena, Zinnia, &c.—in all 10 packets—most beautiful varieties, with full directions for culture, for only 50 Cents. ☞ Both Collections, of Flower and Vegetable Seeds—in all 22 packets—will be mailed for 75 Cents.

FOR ONE DOLLAR we will mail all the above and ALSO one packet each of the delicious New Amber Cream Sweet Corn, American Wonder Peas, Early Cabbage and Squash—making a complete Vegetable and Flower Garden for only One Dollar, which at usual retail prices would cost $2.50! ☞ Postage stamps received same as cash. ORDER NOW and ask for Burpee's Farm Annual for 1882, beautifully illustrated and sent free to all. W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seedsmen, 219 & 221 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Seeds

We have advantages as Seedsmen of which we wish to tell the public. Thirty years experience as PRACTICAL MARKET GARDENERS AND FLORISTS, gives us such knowledge as to enable us to judge not only what are the best kinds for Fruit, Flower or Vegetable crops (whether for Private or Commercial Gardening), but also to thoroughly test the quality of all Seeds and Plants. Our Greenhouses and Frames in Jersey City, are the largest in America, covering upwards of four acres, solid in glass, employing an average of seventy men throughout the year.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.

35 Cortlandt Street, New York.

☞ We send our Illustrated Catalogue of "Everything for the Garden," FREE on application.

Plants

8t12

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Invigorates without intoxicating, cures disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys and lungs, and is the greatest strength restorer and blood purifier, and

THE BEST AND SUREST COUGH MEDICINE EVER USED.

If you are suffering from Female Complaints, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, or any disease, use the Tonic to-day. 100 DOLLARS paid for a failure to help or cure, or for anything injurious found in it. Send for circular.

Parker's Hair Balsam. Satisfies the most fastidious as a perfect Hair Restorer and Dressing. 50c. & $1 sizes. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

THATCHER'S

ORANGE BUTTER COLOR.

WHAT ABOUT IT.

1. It contains no acid or alkali.
2. It does not color the buttermilk.
3. It cannot be rinsed away by washing the butter with water.
4. It is a natural straw color.
5. It will not give butter a reddish shade.
6. Only the butter globules take up the color, so that none is wasted.
7. The color is permanent; 6 months keeping does not change the butter.
8. The color given by it is exactly like June butter.
9. It is purely Vegetable.
10. It is neat, tidy and wholesome.
11. It is a liquid.
12. It can be taken internally in any quantity with impunity.
13. If you can find any FAULT with it please tell us WHAT IT IS.
14. A 25c. bottle will color 500 lbs. of winter butter.
15. A 50c. bottle will color 1050 lbs. of winter butter.
16. A 1 Gal. Can will color 48,000 lbs. winter butter.

At the Racket Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural Soc'y Fair, held in Potsdam N. Y., in 1880, there were on exhibition for First Premium over 20 tubs of butter. The three tubs that took the $15 Sweepstakes First Premium, and the three tubs that took both the $10 Dairy First Prem. and $10 Plow, were every one of them brought to their beautiful shade with THATCHER'S ORANGE BUTTER COLOR.

Messrs. Fuller & Shufelt, a heavy commission house of Montreal, P. Q., report that one of the heaviest English shippers of that city pronounced butter made with this color the finest that he ever saw.

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, in 1880, gave the Diploma to the Orange Butter Color.

Creameryman, Dairymen, Farmers, Shippers, Butter Buyers, Consumers, County Judges, Ex-U. S. Consuls, Ex-U. S. Collectors, Assemblymen, and all who ever used this Color unite in classing it among the most wonderful discoveries ever made in the dairy interest.

Butter colored with it took the First Premium and the $45 Fairbanks Scale at the OGDENSBURG FAIR in 1880.

☞ Sold by Dealers generally. Prepared by

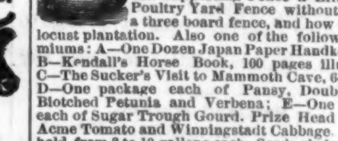
H. D. THATCHER,

Manufacturing Chemist, POTSDAM, N. Y.

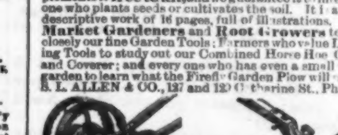
6t12t

FOR 30 CTS. I will send my Illustrated Fence Treatise, which tells how to make a Self-Supporting Fence a Lift Gate, a Poultry Yard Fence without posts, a three board fence, and how to start a locust plantation. Also one of the following premiums: A—One Dozen Japan Paper Handkerchiefs; B—Kendall's Horse Book, 100 pages illustrated; C—The Sucker's Visit to Mammoth Cave, 64 pages; D—One package each of Pansy, Double Pink, Blotched Petunia and Verbena; E—One package each of Sugar Trough Gourd, Prize Head Lettuce, Acme Tomato and Winningstadt Cabbage. Gourds hold from 3 to 10 gallons each. Seeds choice. Fence not patented. Illustrated seed catalogue free. Send silver or stamps. Address WALDO F. BROWN, Oxford, Ohio.

4t12t



Our new Catalogue of the Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements is free to all, and we guarantee it to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work of 16 pages, full of illustrations. We want Market Gardeners and Root Growers to examine closely our fine Garden Tools; Farmers who value Labor-Saving Tools to study out our Combined Horse Hoe Cultivator and Coverer; and every one who has even a small vegetable garden to learn what the Firefly Garden Plow will do for them. S. L. ALLEN & CO., 127 and 129 Catharine St., Phila., Pa.



10t4t

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

6t8t

GRAPE VINES.

All Leading Varieties in large supply. Warranted true to name. Prices low. Also, the celebrated

NEW WHITE GRAPE,

PRENTISS

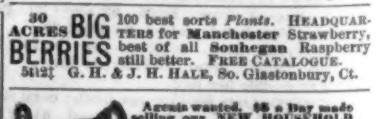
Send stamp for Price and Descriptive List. Also Trees, Small Fruits, etc.

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

10t8t

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—*Baptist.* Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

26t29



DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. ... A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ill.

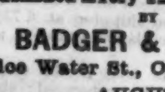
13t10t

THE BIGGEST THING OUT Illustrated Book Sent free. (New.) E. NASON & Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

8t8t

30 ACRES BIG BERRIES 100 best sorts Plants. HEADQUARTERS for Manchester Strawberry, best of all Souhegan Raspberry still better. FREE CATALOGUE.

5t12t G. H. & J. H. HALE, So. Glastonbury, Ct.



Agents wanted. $5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.50. Domestic Scale Co., Cincinnati, O.

39t40

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

The Maine Farmer.

Published Every Thursday Morning,

BY

BADGER & MANLEY.

Office Water St., Opp. Granite Hall

AUGUSTA.

TERMS—$2 Per Annum, in Advance,

FREE OF POSTAGE.

If Not Paid Within Three Months, $2.50 will be Charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

For one inch space, $2.50 for three insertions, and seventy-two cents for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $1.50 per inch for each insertion. All transient advertisements to be paid for in advance.

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

A. H. Tabor. C. S. Ayer. J. P. Clark.

N. H. DOWNS'

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC

ELIXIR

Is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping-Cough, and all Lung Diseases, when taken in season.

People die of consumption simply because of neglect, when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

Fifty-one years of constant use proves the fact that no cough remedy has stood the test like *Downs' Elixir.*

Price 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

HENRY & JOHNSON'S ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT *For Man and Beast.*

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25c. and 50c. For Sale Everywhere.

1y25

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

Will mail FREE their Catalogue for 1882, containing a full descriptive Price-List of Flower, Field and Garden

SEEDS

Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladiolus, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Implements. Beautifully illustrated. Over 100 pages. Address

ROCHESTER, N.Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

179-183 East Main St. 200-206 Randolph St

1y7

PATRONIZE Home Manufactures. CUSHINGS PERFECTION DYES for family use. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars, cards, showing colors, with terms to agents sent free. These Dyes are guaranteed to give satisfaction on Woolens, Silks, Feathers, and Cotton. Single packages any color sent by mail on receipt of 15 cents. $1.20 per dozen by mail. W. Cushing & Co. Foxcroft, Me. 3m2

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map *free.* By C. E. SHANAHAN, Attorney, Easton, Md. 4t11